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Editors of The Spectator

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Foran tenure decision expected Friday

by Chullaine O'Reilly

After working seven years in Seattle University's English department in which his student and faculty reviews were consistently high, former S.U. professor Don Foran said he thought it would be "impossible" not to get tenure.

Yet the ex-Jesuit priest was denied the position in November 1981 and is now fighting the decision in King County Superior Court. The case began last Tuesday with Judge Patricia Aitken presiding.

Foran is seeking \$160,000 in damages and is asking the court to reinstate him in the S.U. tenure process. He is not asking that the court award him tenure, however, and attorneys for both sides agree that the court is not qualified to decide the merits of his tenure proposal.

At the end of testimony Friday, both parties said they thought they would win the case.

Foran contends that the tenure decision was arrived at improperly because he was entitled to review and initial the evaluation in question. While he admits that he saw the evaluation, Foran says it was never initialed and is thus invalid.

He also said that the lack of a faculty handbook made it difficult for him to know exactly what the guidelines for a tenure decision were.

The handbook, which has not been updated since 1978, has been undergoing review by faculty and administrators for over a year now and is expected to be presented to the university's board of trustees for approval this summer.

Foran, who brought the civil case against the university in April 1982 is also arguing that he had a contractual right to be told why he was not given tenure, essentially a lifetime teaching contract with the university.

He says that he should have been allowed to question

members of the review committee who voted against awarding him tenure. King County Superior Court Judge James D. McCutcheon ruled this fall, however, that allowing Foran to question the committee members would be a violation of confidentiality and issued an order prohibiting Foran from questioning participants in the tenure review process.

S.U. has argued that Foran was dismissed because the English department already had too many tenured professors. According to Alex McDonald, S.J., who headed the English department at the time Foran was reviewed for tenure, the department ran the risk of becoming threatened with "academic stagnation" and "economic strangulation," if tenure was granted to Foran.

In addition, S.U. lawyer Doug Duncan has tried to prove that Foran was not an "excellent scholar," that he did not wish to teach Matteo Ricci College classes and that he used his classroom as a platform for expressing "controversial" personal views.

Of the eight other faculty members who applied with Foran for tenure in October 1981, one was deemed ineligible, four were granted tenure, and four were denied.

Foran's case was reviewed on six different and independent levels. At each level, from the executive committee of the English department, to University President William J. Sullivan, S.J., tenure was denied.

Hamida Bosmajian, professor of English at S.U. and one of the members of the executive committee that reviewed Foran's case, testified that Foran's previous yearly ratings by McDonald had been "overly high". Bosmajian now heads the department.

Foran had testified that McDonald had consistently

awarded him "5"s, on a scale of 1 to 5, five being considered excellent.

Bosmajian stated that upon being named chairperson, she was given access to the previous yearly reviews. She added that because McDonald lacked the necessary training in the department, his ratings were artificially high.

Under cross examination by university attorney Doug Duncan, she told the court that she had found it necessary at times to award 1s, instead of the usual 5s some faculty members had been accustomed to receiving.

Although Ken MacDonald, Foran's attorney, had earlier presented letters of support from S.U. faculty and student reviews that spoke highly of Foran as evidence for Foran's claim, Duncan kept hammering away at Foran's academic capabilities.

Asked about a lengthy list of publications Foran had submitted as proof of scholarship, Bosmajian responded that only one could be deemed academic. She also said that one book review that Foran had submitted for publication was rejected because he "wasn't able to grasp the material."

At one point in the court case, Foran dozed as Bosmajian said that he lacked "the self assessment with a cold eye that's a crucial dimension of the scholar."

Now a professor of English and religious studies at St. Martin's College in Lacey, Wash., Foran has been commuting to Seattle daily to attend and work on the trial.

While MacDonald argued that Foran's failure to sign the faculty evaluation form put the tenure process in doubt, Bosmajian testified that the oversight had no influence on the tenure decision and was not unheard of.

S.U. attorney Doug Duncan noted that Father Mc-

(continued on page 17)

Students say Monastery just a fun place to dance

by Lisa Banks

At first glance, the dark downtown building looks like a traditional church, complete with stained glass windows and a small steeple. A closer look reveals strobe lights flashing through the windows and reverberating walls. The north side of the building sports a fluorescent space scene.

Could this be the church of the future?

The Monastery at 1900 Boren Ave. is a disco and fun-house for a largely gay clientele. All-night "services" are held Wednesday through Sunday in which freedom and equality are preached.

In the news for more than three years now, it has been controversial. Parents and police are trying to close it. Yet it has so far managed to fight city hall. Some say that

police have been lenient because they realize it serves a need as a haven for many of Seattle's street kids.

The Monastery's future will be decided tomorrow, at a King County Court hearing. Judge James A. Noe will rule whether the club will remain open.

This could be the Monastery's last day in court.

A civil-abatement action to close the Monastery was filed last week by King County Prosecutor Norm Maleng after an undercover police investigation allegedly

who you want to be," according to Heidi Kelly, 18, a S.U. student and Monastery regular. She said that she likes to go there because nothing is pushed on her. "It's the best dance place I've ever been to," she said.

Another S.U. student said she may have seen people doing drugs in the Monastery. "I just dance. I don't care what goes on around me," Carole Airut, 17, said.

Regular church members include many of Seattle's street kids who find the Monastery a fun, safe place to spend the night.

**'The Monastery's main message is:
Be who you want to be.'**

disclosed widespread drug dealing and other illegal activities at the club.

Even if the judge rules in favor of the Monastery, the club apparently will have to move at the end of the month, when its lease expires. Robert Hanscom, owner of the property, has filed a court affidavit which says the lease will be terminated after May 31.

"Reverend" George M. Freeman, manager of the Monastery, has been involved in numerous court battles over the nature of his establishment. The Monastery is affiliated with the Universal Life Church, a mail-order ministry based in California.

Services include dancing in the main "worship area," socializing in the "rectory" and viewing movies on a big screen television in the basement.

"It's not a church, it's a dance place," said a S.U. student who has been to the Monastery. Kim Michela, 18, said she saw nothing illegal going on in the Monastery. "It's a fun atmosphere," she said.

The Monastery's main message is: "Be

Many of the kids stay at the Monastery when the nearby shelter for runaways is closed, said Matt Knighton, 19, a Monastery regular. It's an escape from the real world and everyone is accepted there.

He said that closing the Monastery would probably help to improve the neighborhood, but "if they do close it down, where are all the kids going to go?"

"Anything and everything that is illegal" goes on at the Monastery, alleges Dan Carpenter, 18, (a.k.a. "Dr. T"). He said he tried to sneak some beer into the Monastery and the guy at the door "told me to drink it outside and then come back in."

Since the recent investigations and charges, however, regulars say the place has been considerably cleaned up and only people 16 or older are admitted. The Monastery has both benefitted and been hurt by the recent publicity.

Many people have been attracted to the Monastery after seeing it in the news — including teenagers, parents and police.



BRIAN ROONEY/THE SPECTATOR

The Monastery, a teen disco and "congregation" of the Universal Life Church, faces possible closure following an investigation by Seattle police into charges that drug use and sexual activity prevail among the under-age crowd. A decision on whether or not to close the club is expected tomorrow.

S.U. studies communications link-up on campus

by Crystal Kua

Linking all the computers, telephones and television sets on campus is a possibility for the future, as a newly-formed task force examines what's needed to accomplish such a "challenging" communications feat.

With the development of such a system, people on campus can have easier access to different information centers, explained Paul Stewart of computer systems and chairperson of the three-week-old Communications Network Task Force.

For example, Stewart said that if a person is in Campion and needs to get information from a computer in Bannan, the individual will not have to physically walk over to Bannan, but can simply call up what he needs on the computer he is using, even if one computer is an IBM and the other is a Hewlett-Packard.

He added that even dorm students could hook up their computers with the university's if they have the proper wiring.

Stewart said that this system is called a local area network, which is a way of taking information and passing it through to

other places within its region. The boundaries of campus would be considered S.U.'s local area network.

Stewart explained that the network would be analogous to a multi-level freeway with off-ramps to different destinations. Each level would represent a communication device and the destinations would be the various offices or rooms on campus. The only thing that needs to be done is to connect the levels via one off-ramp in order to channel information to these locations.

He further explained that even though people on campus do not have all three devices (telephone, T.V. and computer) in an office or room, they have at least one means, so they would still have the capability to communicate with others on campus.

"Communications is a hot button right now . . . because we've evolved to point that we can do things with communications that in the past weren't able to be done," said Stewart.

One way to link this network is through

broadband cable television. He explained that the channels on cable television have different frequencies, so the video portion of the network would be on certain channels, data communication by way of computer would be on others, and information via telephone would occupy yet other channels.

Stewart said that such a system was modeled after the KUBE network, which was a cable T.V. service that originated out of Cincinnati, Ohio in the early 70s. Subscribers of KUBE had access to question-and-answer sessions, which they responded through the computer that was hooked to the service.

The task force is also in charge of defining what is required to support the computer master plan, which is an attempt to have all computers on campus channeled to one central station.

Another need the task force is trying to meet is to develop a way plant services can operate an energy efficient computerized heat and building management systems, so that sensors in various buildings can communicate with plant's main computers.

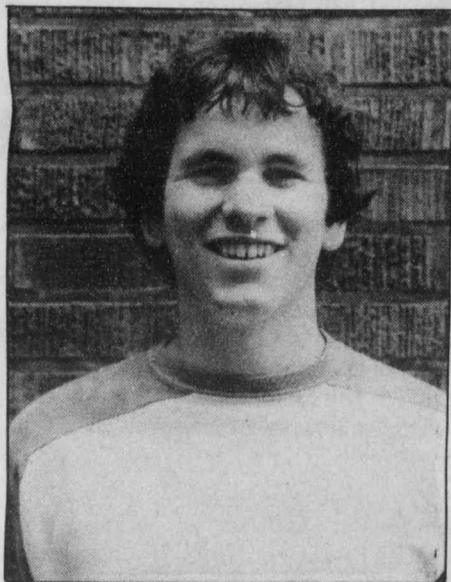
Advantages for developing a local area network with all the communications on one line, said Stewart, are better control of all communications, a cost-effective system in the long run because the number of lines and cables would be reduced to one, and reliability because all the information on the network system could be re-routed if a malfunction occurred on any part of the line.

Stewart mentioned that among the limitations of such a system would be "street separation," for example if S.U. were to link Campion with the rest of the campus, it would have to run a cable across a public street, so the university would have to get permission from the city to do this.

Another limitation would be a financial one because Stewart said, "We want to make sure we get the most cost-effective product available . . . we're not going out to just acquire things."

Members on the task force include people from computer systems, software and electrical engineering, telephone systems, plant and the telecommunications task force.

ASSU senate elections held tomorrow



David Ellinger

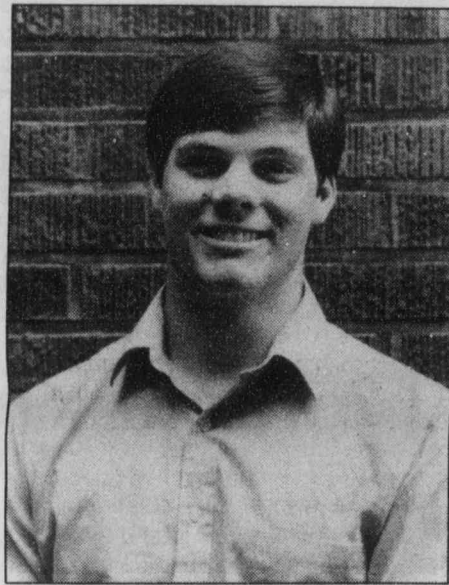
David Ellinger is an 18-year-old freshman philosophy major and a resident of Xavier Hall.

He is very active on campus as a member of the philosophy and literature clubs, and as an employee of S.U. security. He has also acted in S.U. drama productions and has been involved in intramural sports.

Ellinger said he hopes to improve relations between students and the administration. He said that he would not hesitate to voice student concerns on such issues as tuition and room and board rate increases. "I'm fairly outspoken — I have no qualms about disagreeing with the administration," he said.

Ellinger said that the administration is often unwilling to cooperate with the students and that the students usually just accept this. As a senator, he would "like to increase communication between the administration and the students — and that means listening to us."

Ideally, Ellinger would like to see a general change in the attitude of the administration, and hopes he can help start it. "They run this place like a business, like a product they're selling," he said.



Ted Byrne

Ted Byrne is an 18-year-old freshman enrolled in the Honors Program. A resident of Campion Tower, Byrne is in ROTC and a member of the pre-legal society. Byrne has few specific plans for his possible term as a senator, but he hopes to use it as a chance to help S.U. and his fellow students.

"Basically, I want to get involved and get some idea of how the system works in order to help out the students of S.U. to the best of my ability," he said.

Student apathy is a problem that Byrne identified as one that he would like to work on as a senator. "I'd like to get students more involved. A lot of them don't seem to care; I'd like to change that."



Allison Westfall

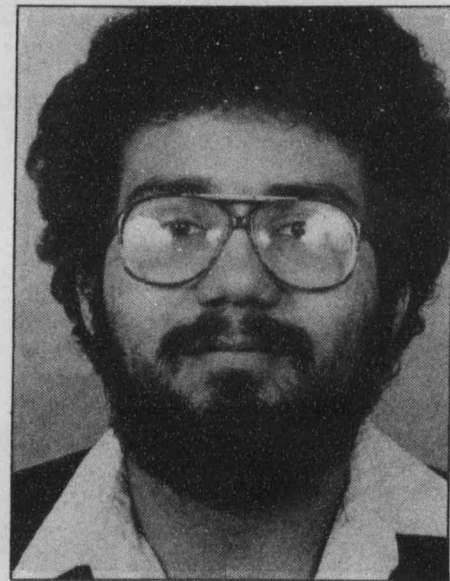
Allison Westfall is a sophomore majoring in journalism. She also writes for The

Spectator and works part-time for a Seattle lawyer.

She decided to run for ASSU senate after attending senate meetings as a reporter. "I got interested in the senate," she says, "by covering it for The Spectator, and then I started going even when I didn't have to."

Westfall sees the senate as an important part of S.U. "Despite popular opinion, they really do deal with issues that are important to the students," she said.

One issue that Westfall would like to concentrate on is student input on important campus decisions. One of these decisions is the annual tuition rate increase, and another is the currently developing campus master plan.



David Urbina

David Urbina is a 24-year-old sophomore business major from Venezuela. Urbina works for S.U. security and, until recently, was involved with the international student center on campus.

He has worked with the ASSU before, having served as the Intercultural Director and as the organizer for the World Awareness Week last year.

Urbina is interested in working for the concerns of international students, and he thinks that S.U. and the ASSU benefit when more students of varied backgrounds become involved. "S.U.," he said, "needs different kinds of ideas to make it run."

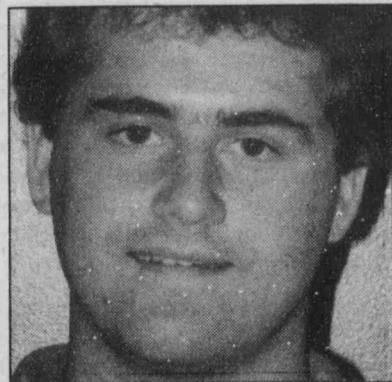
He thinks he can make a positive impact on campus and help make it a better place. He hopes to work for "what we must get from S.U. and sometimes don't." Among these things, says Urbina, are smaller classes and more personal attention. "I think the senate should do something," he said.

SOS: What are your concerns?

by Steve Hayes

Hello again from SOS. Another week past and another week closer to summer!

This past week Bob and I spent some time on the fourth floor of the Bannan building and in the lobby of the bookstore. We're still getting some funny looks from people who are too shy to ask us why we like to hang out in public places behind big tables, so I'll explain our purpose briefly one more time.



Steve Hayes

We hope to make life in a growing institution a little easier by providing a willing ear to the students. We are not a club, but a service provided to students by the university through the Office of Student Life. We are a problem-solving and information service.

In the past week we have had few questions that students have asked us to research. But we have had a fair number of "one voice concerns." I'll list a few and if any rings bells for you, stop by and add your voice. It takes more than one voice to raise an issue above the usual din. So, help us and yourselves out — stop by — speak up! Here's the list of concerns:

- Publicity for speakers is poor.
- Why don't quarters contain 50 class days (like University of Washington) instead of 47 days?
- The add/drop refund policy is unfair.
- The "incomplete" process and fee is unfair.
- Several complaints that there are only two nights for registration.
- More complaints about the physical condition of the campus: the library is too noisy because of the air-conditioning and elevator, and the wallpaper is in poor condition; Xavier's ceiling is falling in (the study lounge), the carpets are dirty, full of holes, and smell, the walls need cleaning and painting, and many showerheads do not work properly.

Concerns that have been voiced about improving the physical condition of our campus are also shared by the ASSU officers and senators. Therefore, SOS will combine forces during the week of 5/13 - 17 with the ASSU senators. There will be senators at our table each day of the week to record other concerns about S.U.'s physical environment.

The week will be known as R.S.U. or Repair Seattle University. After that week, Tuesdays will be senate days at the SOS table; so drop by, find out who these people are, and what they have planned for you.

This week Bob will be residing in the Chieftain lobby from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. while I will be making my home on the fourth floor of Pigott from 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. We invite you to drop by to add your comments to those raised above, or with your pre-finals comments and questions.

This week's Question of the Week is: What suggestions do you have to enhance the beauty of our campus?



ANDY MARSHALL/THE SPECTATOR

Since it was condemned in 1907, Seattle's underground city has become progressively darker, dirtier and smellier. In spite of all this, walking tours can still be enjoyed for the lively insights they provide into Seattle's hidden past.

Forgotten city reveals Seattle's secrets

by Clarke W. Hammersley

In the late 1800s Seattle had problems, problems everywhere. Most American cities of that day did. But Seattle had problems with its people, its streets, its government and its buildings in the worst of ways.

Even its name was bad: "Duwumps." Things really had to change. The name, luckily, was the first to go. But it took a fire to solve most of the other problems facing old Seattle, said Jonell Simonian.

As a guide for the Seattle Underground City Tour, Simonian gave a short lesson on the city's history before leading participants on a walking tour of the underground. The problems confronting old Seattle were indirectly caused by the way it was constructed, she said.

Among the many problems facing Seattle were the very streets on which it was built.

"We had problems with our physical structures — namely the streets around here. The horses and buggies would ride into town and churn up the mud (most streets were unpaved). After awhile chuckholes would form and get so large that the city started naming them. One of these was 'The Great Jackson Chuckhole.' It measured 18 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 8 and one-half feet deep in one point."

Driving her point home, Simonian told the story of Joey, a third grader who did not realize how deep the pothole was and attempted to skip over it. Instead he skipped right into the eight and one-half foot section. As his little sister was looking on, Joey disappeared.

"In the words of his little sister: 'Joey went away,'" said Simonian, adding that the Post Intelligencer ran a headline the next day that said: "Boy drowns in Seattle Streets."

The condition of the streets were not the only problem. "Seattle had problems with its people too," she said. "One of the biggest problems was Henry Yesler. He came from Canton, Ohio and brought with him plans for the first steam-powered sawmill. . . he also brought with him a new form of government which we call corruption."

Simonian said Yesler was Seattle's first, second and seventh mayor and added that he was three times the county commissioner. Potholes apparently were of no concern to him because he used city

money to pave only the streets leading to his house, she said.

Yesler also sold city park land and put the money into his own bank account. As a result, she said, Yesler "brought the city to the brink of bankruptcy on two separate occasions and did all of this within his first term of office."

By 1887, said Simonian, Seattle was a prosperous city. The government here, however, was not exactly sure why. It decided to take a survey to determine just what exactly its citizens did for a living.

"Of the survey, 250,000 answered and 2,512 women, roughly 10 percent of the population, listed their occupations as seamstresses and garment workers. This was rather curious for a logging community . . . what was even more curious was that all but six of them listed their addresses along a three block section of Occidental Avenue," she said.

When this was investigated, not a single sewing machine could be found in the entire area. The city government, realizing that all these women were prostitutes, decided to let them stay for the purpose of taxing them, said Simonian. "This amounted to roughly 87 percent of Seattle's total operating revenue in those years."

The prostitutes were chiefly responsible for Seattle's growth in the late 1800s. If not for them, Seattle may have become a ghost town.

"These women were vital to our growth," said Simonian, "not only for the tax money they gave us, but in the early 1880s Seattle was in competition with Tacoma for the terminus (route end) of the Northern Transcontinental Railroad. Tacoma won out and people thought Seattle would become a ghost town because no business would come north without a train port."

"Almost immediately after, Seattle legalized prostitution and shortly after that, the railroad, realizing that money could be made, decided they were going to put in a spur (projection) from Tacoma to Seattle," she said with a grin. With the arrival of the train in Seattle came one of the most wonderful inventions of the day — the toilet.

"Another major reason we have an underground comes in the year 1881 with the arrival of the flush toilet in Seattle." Thanks to Sir Thomas A. Crapper, who was Queen Victoria's sanitation engineer,

said Simonian.

"Five thousand people rushed out to buy it," she said. She also noted that the toilet solved a lot of problems. No longer would Seattle's citizens have to carry a shotgun out to the outhouse in case a rat tried to bite them — no longer would people have to walk out into the cold dark night when nature called. They had the flush toilet — they simply installed it in a back room of the house. Unfortunately, this created a new problem — there were no sewers.

"The problem was with the little pipe that came out the bottom of it (the toilet)," said Simonian, "most people would run the pipe out into their rhubarb patches, and people from the East Coast would run theirs into their neighbor's rhubarb patch!"

She also said that since Pioneer Square (Seattle in those days) was so flat, there wasn't any run-off for the waste — it simply stayed there. "In January and July of that year (1881) Seattle had four days of 90 degree temperatures (the temperature rise only served to aggravate the already existing odor) and came close to smelling like Tacoma!" she said jokingly.

Although Seattle constructed a system to transport the waste down to Elliot Bay, it had to depend on the tide to take it away. Since it only came twice a day, Seattle started to smell bad. "When the tide wasn't in, the output area became the input area," she said. By now the city's problems were *really* the focus of attention.

"We had corrupt politicians robbing the city blind at every chance they got, we had young kids drowning in our streets before they reached the third grade, our major industry (prostitution) was flat on its back, and we had raw sewage bubbling up in some of the finer establishments here in downtown Seattle."

"Some drastic action was called for. That action came on June 6, 1889. Seattle took a unique approach to urban renewal — it burned itself to the ground."

Simonian said that the fire destroyed about a half million rats and did an estimated \$50 million worth of property damage. She added that it didn't kill or injure a single person. "It was considered somewhat of a blessing in disguise."

"It took with it 35 years of boomtown

(continued on page 13)

War reparations

To the Editor:

I found your editorial, "War reparations . . . Not the ultimate in fairness," to be lacking not only in facts and fairness, but also human compassion. It is obvious that this piece is coming from one perspective without reference to a history text or personal experience.

As a third-generation Japanese-American, I have many relatives who were herded away to internment camps, the loss of property and personal momentos one can never place a value on. I found it disheartening that your staff would make a comment about reparations as "a few thousand bucks that can't bring Grandpa back."

And in response to "who launched the attack against Pearl Harbor anyway?" in all fairness, let's not forget the drastic measures that ended the war and the repercussions we are left with today.

Lauren Asaba

Degree not deserved

To the Editor:

As a senior anticipating commencement ceremonies on June 2, I was disillusioned at the choice of Glenn Terrell, president of Washington State University, as this year's commencement speaker and recipient of an honorary degree from S.U.

I do not believe that President Terrell personifies "values appropriate to the university". In contrast, I believe the other two persons, Mary Bridget Flaherty and Vilhelm Sokol, do.

If Terrell is to be honored for "leadership that he has provided in higher education in the Northwest", why was his name discussed statewide concerning his "secret" substantial salary increase? Are we to honor that, too? I would note that the in-

structors who helped him increase enrollment over the years were not awarded "secret" substantial salary increases.

I find it disillusioning and I do not want to sit in witness to someone who I believe to have used the educational system for his own benefit. It goes against all the principles of this fine university.

Also, as a senior, I was asked to attend a meeting arranged to help make suggestions for the names of proposed commencement speakers. At the close of the meeting, President Terrell's name was not one of the top finalists. I am further discouraged that our input at that meeting was not valued and appears to have been over-ridden.

It would have been appropriate, I believe, to have had President Terrell speak to the students on campus so that we would have had the choice whether we wanted to hear him speak. In order to participate in commencement ceremonies now, I have to make a decision if it would be meaningful to me to witness what I believe is the mis-giving of an honorary degree. It has certainly clouded my final days attending classes at S.U.

I would respectfully suggest to the administration of S.U. that his name be withdrawn as a commencement speaker and recipient of an honorary degree, and the other two persons advanced to the spotlight.

Harriet H. Follman

Discipleship

To the Editor:

The Spectator's account of John Kippley's talk, "Birth Control and Christian Discipleship", (May 1) was unfortunately marred with some confusion.

Mr. Kippley indicated that in contrast to the consistent opposition to contraceptives expressed by the churches, including the Anglican Lambeth Conferences of 1908 and 1920, the Anglican bishops during the 1930 Lambeth Conference broke with the

previous unanimously-held Christian doctrine and allowed unnatural birth control devices, (i.e. contraceptives) and practices in limited circumstances.

Later that same year, Dec. 1930, Pope Pius XI in the encyclical "On Christian Marriage" spoke strongly against this departure from the uninterrupted Christian tradition, and he upheld a marriage morality that excludes contraceptives.

Incidentally, the trained teaching couples, such as Russ and Ruth Foisy (who live in North Seattle, not in Bellevue as reported) and S.U. alums Larry and Trish Kraft, who spoke from the audience (and who live in Bellevue), in the general area where they live, teach natural family planning as a lay apostolate; they are not employed by the Couple to Couple League, but are certified by it.

An audio-visual program "Learning Natural Family Planning" incorporating the teaching of a league couple is available on the reserve shelf in the Lemieux Library for use there.

Roger Blanchette, S.J.
Theology and religious studies

No business

To the Editor:

Critical comments by two faculty members, extensively quoted in Vonne Worth's article, "Anti-nuclear activists mean well but live in dream world, professor says," (Spectator, May 1) may have served to prejudice the theme of "No Business As Usual Day" April 29, sponsored by the Coalition for Human Concern.

The coalition was sincerely trying to raise our ethical and religious consciousness about the nuclear threat to the existence of the world in order to find some policy for which we could hope and pray.

Before we fulfill our obligation to answer these accusations of naivete, we wish to thank all who participated in the discussions in the classrooms and in the events in the library auditorium. The involvement of

students, faculty and administrators was very encouraging. There are many people on this campus concerned about the danger to world peace and survival.

Father Axer's remarks missed the point of "No Business As Usual Day". We were supporting neither communism, nor Nazism, nor capitalism. We were supporting neither Soviet Russia nor the United States government. We were attempting to awaken the S.U. community to the unethical and atheistic dangers of building and possessing nuclear weapons.

Dr. Cashman doesn't think there is serious threat of nuclear war. The Russians are not stupid, he says. The United States is not stupid, he would say. However, he says "the U.S.S.R. and the United States fear and distrust each other and have created paranoid images of each other." We fear it is not stupid people who kill each other as often as intelligent paranoids.

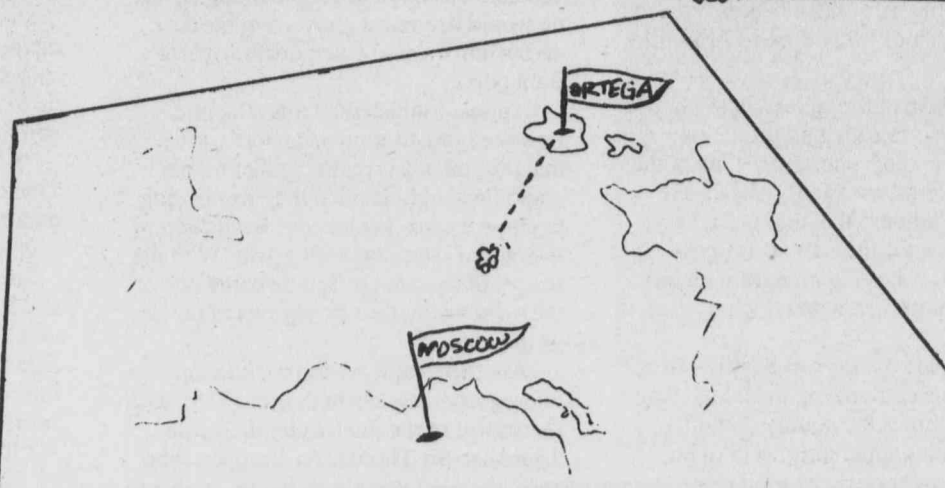
Let's try our "naive and dream world" logic:

1) First strike use is stupid and immoral; they'll strike back during that few minute interval, if we strike first, and unprovoked killing is wrong. Even to threaten first strike is immoral and atheistic.

2) Second strike is immoral and stupid. If the last act before we die is to kill the other half of the globe, then our only motive is revenge, and it will save neither our
(continued on page 12)

Please see more letters
on page 12

Pundit 'Pinion by Nancy Lewis



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All letters to the editor must be 250 words or less, typed, double-spaced, signed and mailed or delivered to The Spectator by Monday. All must include a phone number and address. Letters will be published on a space available basis and may be edited as needed.

The Spectator is located in the basement of the Student Union building.

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POLITICAL COLUMN

Nuclear waste demands burial of power plants

After the world's first controlled nuclear reaction was produced at the University of Chicago on December 2, 1942, the world was a very different place than it had been before. Few were to realize just how very different a place it was until in August of 1945, when the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were treated to command performances featuring the atom bomb.

Aside from lending itself particularly well to the creation of terrible weapons, nuclear power promised to be a revolutionary energy source. It was relatively clean, from what experts of the day could tell, and plentiful. It could supply energy needs well into the future.

The problem is, when the first full-scale nuclear power plant went into service in England in 1956, techniques had not been developed to properly dispose of the very deadly waste produced by nuclear reactions.

Nuclear waste is not like other industrial waste. Nature has the ability to purify itself of organic wastes. It can deal with moderate amounts of such material, breaking it down and dispersing it. It does have trouble dealing with the amount of waste expelled by humans, though. If waste is treated before it enters the environment, however, the strain put on nature is considerably reduced. Depending on the methods and to the extent which they are used, waste treatment processes can keep environmental pollution to a minimum.

This, unfortunately, given present techniques, is not the case with nuclear waste.

It is untreatable. The safest thing that can be done with it is to stick it in an out-of-the-way place where it won't be disturbed for the next quarter of a million years. That is how long some of this waste remains radioactive.



Gregg Cunningham

Where are some of these "safe" places to put nuclear waste? How about deep in the ocean? This is certainly out-of-the-way. The problem is, a lot can happen to a container of this stuff during the 250,000 years it remains radioactive. It could corrode or get knocked open — in any case, this method of disposal is hardly fool proof, and considering how dangerous this waste is, the disposal of it *better* be pretty fool proof.

What about shooting this waste into the sun? Yes, this has been suggested too. It would be a great idea, if you could make sure the stuff would reach the sun. What if

the delivery vehicle malfunctioned halfway through the atmosphere and came plummeting back to earth? This is not a pretty thought.

What would seem to be the most feasible way to dispose of nuclear waste is burial. A prime site for a national high-level radioactive waste dump is the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in eastern Washington. A huge mine would be dug, and into this mine containers of nuclear waste from all over the country would be put. Does this seem safe?

Well, the earth, though we don't always feel it, is constantly moving and shifting. Every now and again we get a jolting reminder of this in the form of an earthquake. What would happen to these containers of radioactive waste if they were caught in an earthquake?

In burying nuclear waste, one must also consider such things as the water table in the region. This is particularly true with Hanford, as the Columbia River lies only six miles away. Along with the aquifers in the region, the Columbia supplies not only a great deal of drinking water for the area around Hanford, but irrigation water for crops as well.

What would happen if for some reason a container of waste were to split open and waste were to get into water supplies? Two hundred and fifty thousand years is a long time to go without a drink of water.

The destructive elements inherent in nu-

clear power far outweigh the constructive ones. The conditions under which it is produced, and the way in which its waste is disposed of, leave too much room for error, and there is too much at stake for even a small error. What has Three Mile Island taught us?

There are alternatives to nuclear power. One of these is solar power. True, it isn't as accessible as nuclear power, but how much effort and financing have gone into converting the sun's rays into a practical source of energy?

Then, of course, there is that old standby, conservation. Conservation can be implemented immediately. It doesn't need any further development. It will, however, require a great deal of effort. Do you really need to dry your hair with a hairdryer? Does your electric toothbrush make that much difference? Don't forget to turn off lights when you leave a room!

Conservation works, and Americans can be very good at conserving. Remember that 1974 oil crisis? Because people drove less, bought more efficient cars, used less oil to heat their homes, and conserved electricity, the oil shortage became an oil glut in a few short years.

Until a 100 percent safe way can be developed to dispose of nuclear waste, all nuclear power plants should be shut down. It must be realized that the earth is the only planet we have and to poison it is to poison ourselves as well.

Along with its twin the nuclear weapon, nuclear power is a menace to life.

POLITICAL COLUMN

Reagan's Bitburg visit dubious gesture for peace

When President Reagan finally arrived in Bitburg, West Germany, the controversy and the turmoil which had preceded his visit certainly did not cease. For weeks, Americans had been torn by this proposed segment of his European visit, and though Reagan set out with intentions of reconciliation between the United States and West Germany, it now seems that some measure is needed to reconcile the American people with each other.

I would agree that possibly the president's means could be called into question, but I see his end, that of bringing what were once great adversaries closer together — a very desirable step in the direction of world peace.

Though the focus of media attention might lead one to believe otherwise, the initial reason for President Reagan's European journey was to address the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, and to converse with the heads of several of the world's industrialized democracies.

The event which has stolen the headlines and the hearts of Americans, however, has been what might appear to be a simple wreath-laying ceremony at a small, somewhat insignificant German military graveyard. The problem is that, of 2,000 residents which the cemetery houses, 49 appear to have once been members of the Waffen SS, the combat arm of Hitler's elite guard. This part of the story is all that appears to be certain.

Though the Waffen SS has often been thought to be synonymous with brutality, sadism and death-camp atrocities which resulted in the murders of some six to eight million enemies of the German state, this may not have been the case with all who fell under this title, and the 49 significant bodies at Bitburg may also be exceptions.

It appears that many of these alledged SS members actually had no dealings at all

with the matters of genocide which occurred within the extermination camps of Auschwitz, Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, or others, but rather were killed on the front lines after the Allied breakthrough on D-Day. It should also be noted that many may not have been German, nor did all of them volunteer for their morbid titles. During



John Worden

the last months of the war, any German male, or any male aged 15 to 65 living within a German-occupied nation, could find himself drafted into the elite SS, which by then had become not so elite.

However, there can be no denying that many SS were responsible for the torturing and slaughter of millions of Jews, as well as other political or religious objectors, German or otherwise. From these atrocities, all SS soldiers received their present reputation.

The problem with the president's trip is that he has underestimated the symbolism which takes place in matters of diplomacy or popular emotion. Symbolism is often more important than realistic facts.

President Reagan has symbolically told the German people that they are forgiven and that our nations can be reconciled, but the decision to include Bitburg in this reconciliation has torn many within this land who can never forget.

He has symbolically laid a wreath at a cemetery housing the SS, whether any of these SS members were related to the cold-blooded events which come to mind or not. Those who remember cannot rationally objectify which SS members were guilty and which were not, for in the eyes of the survivors, or the relatives of the non-survivors, all are guilty.

Reagan may certainly be correct in his assessment that the SS members have long ago "met the supreme judge of right and wrong," but these men are deceased and the emotionally torn survivors are not, and they must be taken into consideration.

Though I would disagree with President Reagan's decision to let the Bitburg affair come to pass, I cannot argue with the end he wishes to achieve. To "visit Europe," as the President has stated, "to carry forward the spirit of peace and reconciliation among old adversaries," seems quite positive to one who wishes for a peaceful universe.

Reagan states that it is "morally right" for him to attempt such a reconciliation, and this can only be argued against by one who has illusions of some form of collective German guilt. But the sins of the fathers cannot be bestowed upon the German sons and daughters any more than Hitler was justified in the murder of millions of Jews, simply because a small percentage of their ancestors may have had a part in the killing of the Messiah.

Individuals can be found guilty, but societies and nations cannot, especially 40 years after the fact. Now President Reagan is trying to say that those who have sinned may be guilty, but those who have not are still innocent, regardless of their national heritage. As an American, I do not wish to be identified with the affairs of the Ku Klux Klan, Neo-Nazis or any other similar faction which I presently share my nationality with, and many German people have similar thoughts about their past. Reagan

states, "I am not going there to honor anyone. I am going there simply to, in the surrounding, more visibly bring to the people an awareness of the great reconciliation which has taken place, and pledge to never let it happen again."

As I have stated, I do not necessarily agree with Reagan's decision to include Bitburg, but this kind of thinking on his part presents an international optimism which has not often been displayed, and if Reagan can succeed in West Germany, other positive steps might be made in the future.

"The friendship between the United States and West Germany," he says, "is dramatic proof that former enemies can be brought together again." I wonder if he has made this statement only in regards to West Germany, or if other former or present adversaries could also be in mind.

Since West Germany is already our ally, not much will be gained by such a reconciliation, but one could hardly argue if Reagan were to make it national policy to reconcile the United States with other "evil empires" (which will remain nameless), which Reagan has wished might some day end up on the "ash heap of history."

For four years, it has been national policy to live in a world of dichotomies, where nations are either white or black, with no gray area to be found. West Germany is indeed proof that former adversaries can become close again, and anyone who would lobby against such a move would seek to merely perpetuate the hate and discord which has in the past existed. I am certain that if the president attempted to reconcile us with other adversaries, there would in every instance be opposition, but what separates the Jimmy Carters of the world from the great leaders is the ability to manifest what one deems to be just, without first consulting public opinion.

International Film Festival hits big 10

Film afficianados up for another brave festival

by Eric Gould

It has been 10 years. Ten big years of independent and foreign cinema. Two young men have turned this dull month of May into an exciting month of film madness and wonder for Seattle's curious and risk-taking film afficianados. The Seattle International Film Festival is "The Event" every year once the rain dies down and before the largest film season is launched each summer.

Daniel Ireland and Darryl Macdonald, festival directors, are promising Seattleites this year's 10th International Film Festival will surpass previous festivals in length (nearly 4 weeks), scope, and variety. In addition, they will screen over 160 films from the world over at three venues. Well, you're probably thinking, "What's so big about this festival? I don't have time to go, anyway, since finals are coming up."

There are several reasons why the film festival is "so great," and why it is worthwhile to check out a few films.

Many films screened at the SIFF do not get distributed once the film festival is over. Last year, only a few "potentially successful" films from the festival were released after the festival. These films include "The Brother From Another Planet," "Choose Me," and "The Gods Must Be Crazy."

Here's your chance to see a movie like "The Road Warrior" in case it remains in a dusty can following the festival. (By the way, "The Road Warrior" was a hit at the SIFF four years ago.)

Some films, like "Repo Man," are screened at the festival's Secret Festival, and a film, such as this one, is lucky enough to receive distribution.

There are also other reasons to go to the festival. The SIFF also brings directors and actors to present their work. A couple years ago, Paul Morrissey, the man who shocked many with his films "Andy Warhol's Frankenstein," "Trash," and "Bad," presented a memorable double bill at the festival: the campy "Madame Wong's" and the palm-sweating "Forty-Deuce."

This year is no exception. On opening night (May 9), "Twice in a Lifetime" producer and director Bud Yorkin with actress Ann-Margaret will present their film to kick off this year's fest. This was filmed in Seattle on location last summer. This night should not be missed!

Towards the end of the festival (June 6), Harry Dean Stanton, of "Repo Man," "Red Dawn," and "Paris, Texas" fame, will present his comedy, "Uforia," at the Market Theatre. This night will be recorded in Seattle history, so don't forget to catch this one.

The last film presented this year is Dutch director Paul "Soldier of Orange" Verhoeven's first domestically released film, "Flesh and Blood." Verhoeven and producer Gys Versluys will present this intense film on June 9.

And what else makes this year's SIFF incredible?

The foreign film poster auction, which is a festival event every year. Some striking posters — a few are mural-sized — are auctioned off at the festival for serious collector buffs. Maybe you want the Japanese poster of "Mad Max," or the Italian copy of R.W. Fassbinder's "Veronika Voss." Then again, someone's bound to walk away with a copy of "Diva." If you don't have the cash to bid for a poster, they're impressive to look at inside the theatre for free.

Film festival listing

• **MACARTHUR'S CHILDREN.** Friday, May 10 (7 p.m.). This is an American premiere of a Japanese couple striving for betterment during the occupation period of WWII in Japan. Directed by Masahiro Shinoda. The Egyptian Theatre.

• **THE SECRET FESTIVAL.** Every Saturday (1:30 p.m.). Memberships encouraged, and they're very inexpensive. *Don't mention what you have seen. Secrecy is the essential oath for theatre patrons at this event.* Enjoy the surprises! The Egyptian.

• **VOYAGE OF THE ROCK ALIENS.** Saturday, May 11 (midnight). A world premiere: "E.T." meets "Beach Blanket Bingo" in this zippy rock 'n' roll farce. This film may become a cult-classic. It is part of the Desperately Seeking Shock series every Friday and Saturday at midnite. Starring Pia Zadora at the the Egyptian.

• **BEFORE STONEWALL.** Monday, May 13 (9:30 p.m.). This documentary traces the homosexual experience in the United States prior to the Stonewall Inn civil rights clash between gays and the police in New York City in 1969. The Egyptian.

• **THE BOYS NEXT DOOR.** Friday, May 17 (midnight). A world premiere. Penelope Spheeris will be on hand to present her third film and her second full-length feature. After some underground success with her first film "Decline of Western Civilization," documenting the hardcore punk scene in Los Angeles, and her second film, "Suburbia," this film should be a

treat. Although, "The Boys" may not be everyone's shot glass of thrills; it's about two clean-cut boys who decide to release some tension in a psychopathic rampage. A moral tale at the Egyptian.

• **EMPIRE OF PASSION.** Sunday, May 19 (1:30 p.m.). This is a surreal, eerie film about two adulterous lovers who plan on killing the woman's husband in order to continue their affair. But when the husband's ghost returns to haunt them, prepare yourself for some chills. This Cannes Film Festival prize winner (Best Director, 1977) is the sequel to Nagisha Oshima's controversial "In the Realm of the Senses." The Egyptian.

• **SEX MISSION.** Wednesday, May 22 (7 p.m.). Two men decide to become "specimens" for a medical experiment enabling them to go into hibernation for three years. However, they are forgotten; and some fifty years later and after a nuclear holocaust they are revived. The two find themselves in a world populated by women who can reproduce themselves without men. Gender clashes emerge in this wild black comedy from Poland. Don't miss it, it's sure to be a hit. The Egyptian.

• **THE INHERITORS.** Wednesday, May 22 (9:30 p.m.). This film may not find its way to every theatre because of its powerful and controversial storyline. Two young boys find that a youth club run by a right-wing party provides them with more fulfillment in their daily lives. From Austria. Directed by Walter Bannert. The Egyptian.

Mad moms take to hardcore in Seattle's hit play

by Trish McDaid

Picture this. Four women, tired of the daily drudgery of the household role and desperately in need of money and self respect, decide to take things into their own hands.

Now what else would these frustrated homemakers do but form a punk band called "Angry Housewives," write a song called "Eat Your F#@*ing Cornflakes," and enter a punk rock contest at an underground punk club called Lewd Fingers.

This outrageous plot makes for Seattle's longest running hit play. The Pioneer Square Theater is indeed enjoying the success. Half of Seattle, it seems, has only good things to say, too. Over 80,000 people have seen "Angry Housewives" in over 500 performances since its premiere April 23, 1983.

Anna Marie Collins, playwright, accounts for this madcapped musical, as does Chad Henry composer of all 12 songs in the two act play. This success has to eventually come to an end. But, Collins has decided to extend the play until the end of June.

We first meet the four ladies at a "Betty Jean" cosmetics sales party. Bev Benedictti, the hostess of the party, has difficulty keeping the attention of her three friends who would much rather gossip about who's sleeping with whom, than purchase Bev's cosmetics, the ingredients of which were accidently discovered by an auto mechanic.

Bev, who's husband died a few years back, when she showed him the household bills before dinner, finally drops her sales pitch and joins her friends to grieve over her financial despair.

Eager to help Bev out, her friends Carol (Diane Weyrick), Jetta (Mary Van Arsdell),



PUBLICITY PHOTO

Original cast members these 'Angry Housewives' are telling you to eat those cornflakes.

and Wendy (Gretchen Rumbaugh) all offer to loan her money, which she refuses.

Carol is a divorcee frustrated with her weight problem but never stops eating in almost ever scene. Jetta is a naive housewife who always seems to say the wrong

thing, especially concerning Carol's weight problem. Wendy has a boyfriend and works as a bridge tender. She is the one who has the idea that they should form a punk band.

The other three laugh at the idea and

consider it one of Wendy's off-the-wall notions. But the \$1,000 prize money is tempting, especially since Bev really doesn't want to work at Chuckie Cheese.

So the girls, nervous but determined to win this contest, keep their plans secret from everyone except Wendy's boyfriend Wallace (Michael Smith) who could care less because he is obsessed with his sailboat.

Every scene in Act I is hilarious. When the women are practicing, they find that they just don't have the punk sound yet. They discover that Jetta's accordion just won't work, and "House of the Rising Sun" isn't quite the right song to use. They decide to make some changes.

Wendy points out that they need to be cool, tough and seething. They want the "Clint Eastwood" attitude.

They start shouting out lyrics such as "I'm angry so pick your damn clothes up." And then threaten their kids by saying "go ahead punk, make my day."

Naive and proper Jetta, afraid to use bad language, begins "eat your fricken cornflakes or mommy will get mad; eat your fricken cornflakes, I'm losing patience, honey; you better eat your fricken corn flakes or I'll go and get your Dad."

Then, worked up by shouting punks she yells: "Eat your f#@*ing cornflakes . . . that shi#* costs a lot of money!"

This song along with "Man From Glad" has been made into a record that's received local airplay. The second act is a bit of a let down, compared to Act I, but still holds many laughs. The actors carry through and end with superb performances and extremely funny one-liners.

It's a musical that is delightful, surprising and something you can take your mother to see.

Surreal play features birds with human questions

by Suzanne Parisien

"Abstract" may be an understatement for the S.U. drama department's masterful production of "The Conference of the Birds," which premieres tonight in Pigott auditorium.

Based on the poem by Farid Uddi Attar and adapted for the stage by Jean-Claude Camere and Peter Brook, this play requires a sharp eye for the symbolic, a keen ear for dialogue and a dollop of patience in order to grasp its theme.

While the play itself may be very abstract, the basic story line is not: a flock of birds undertake a search for God. In the course of the journey, the birds become discouraged, but their leader convinces them to remain firm.

In the end, a few survive, only to discover that they themselves are the embodiment of the divine.

The concepts examined trigger serious introspection. This is by no means a "light, entertaining evening at the theatre," but definitely worth the intellectual effort expended.

The roles are an exceptionally difficult challenge, but a challenge aptly fulfilled by the cast. The character list includes a heron, a hoopoe, a dove, a sparrow, a falcon, a duck, a dervish, a saint, a bat, an astrologer, and a host of others.

The lead role, the hoopoe, played by K.C. MacStavic, deserves honorable mention. Great comic relief is provided by Paul Fedorowicz in his multiple roles, and also by Marty Bosworth.

The entire cast deserves a rousing hand of applause, with special kudos to director Bill Dore.

The costumes, designing, stage lighting



ROCKY RHODES/THE SPECTATOR

A philosophical flock of birds, some real and some mythical, fly off together in search of the Simorgh, an allegorical God figure, in a scene from "The Conference of the Birds," S.U. Drama department's Spring production.

and props are starkly simple, but artistically tasteful.

The play runs from May 8 through May 12. All performances are at 8 p.m., except for a May 12 matinee at 2:30 p.m. General admission is \$4. Student and senior citizen admission is \$3.



ROCKY RHODES/THE SPECTATOR

Desperately in love dervish Brett Powers pines at the feet of a lovely princess, only to be cruelly rejected. Human figures and emotions mingle with those of birds; bats and other unlikely types of characters in the highly metaphorical play.



ROCKY RHODES/THE SPECTATOR

A narcissitic hermit, portrayed by Paul Fedorowicz, provides comic relief from some of the dramatically intense stretches of "The Conference of the Birds."

'No Business As Usual Day'

People responsible for changing nuclear history

by Eric Gould

Karl Marx once said, "People make their own history, and people can change it," quoted an S.U. political science professor addressing some 25 people in the library auditorium last Monday as part of "No Business As Usual Day."

Bradley Scharf, associate professor of political science, and Lt. Warren Huckabay, military science chairman, addressed two sides of American and Soviet relations in the world arena regarding both nations' defense strategies.

"The nuclear build-up is a reality; it did not spring up from weapons and technology, but from politics," Scharf explained, "It is a political issue, therefore, a moral issue."

Huckabay agreed. "I don't see it (Soviet-U.S. relations) as a military issue. Eisenhower said, 'Beware of the military machine and the population that supports this, because it could get out of control,'" he said.

If Soviet-U.S. relations is not a military issue, then "how did this confrontation (between both nations) get started?" Scharf asked.

Scharf explained that one must examine the histories of both nations to assess their political differences. To some extent, "Tsarist Russia was a nation that went through the same changes" as the United States, although, Tsarist Russia "lagged decades and centuries" behind America, he added.

Soviet Russia was trying to modernize in the early part of this century, Scharf said. The U.S. became modern in the 19th century "with sturdy immigrants striving for a better world," he said, adding, most of "these immigrants abandoned their long, cultural habits to seek the 'American Dream.'"

Conversely, Russia was an old nation seeing its "inferior achievements," Scharf continued.

Today's Soviet leaders did not create their nation's backwardness, they inherited it," he said, adding, "America looks on the Soviet methods (of foreign and domestic policy) with a sense of morality and self-righteousness."

"We are also heirs to a backwardness. It's simply wrong to subscribe to a better morality. That's false," Scharf noted.

Scharf remarked, "Look at the U.S. The U.S. possesses the most expansive (military) outposts reaching the farthest corners of the globe . . . possesses the most powerful economy . . . We have the capacity to shape almost every country's destiny in the world through the financial institutions we're involved in."

The Soviets, he explained, want to "share a stake in (having) a sphere of influence in the world." Scharf said the U.S. has expanded its sphere of influence across the nation originating from the colonies, down through Central and Latin America, and overseas.



"Unfortunately, the Soviets' sphere, although small, will expand as ours shrinks," Scharf said.

At any rate, after World War II, the U.S. placed weapons on Soviet borders and "said 'We were keeping the peace,'" he said. Then in 1962, the Soviets planted weapons in Cuba, but "we said it threatened the peace," he added.

"Having studied politics on both sides," Scharf said, there is an "infantile nationalism" where both nations "become fearful of the other side." He explained, "This perpetuates a naive view of the world; especially when leaders hold the highest position of both nations."

"We need leaders willing to risk their political careers to remove the myths and fairytales" of their counterparts, to expose the reality of both nations, Scharf continued. "We also need enlightened citizens," otherwise the narrow views both nations perpetuate is "deceit, a fraud, and a lie."

Lt. Huckabay said, "If you build nuclear weapons, you make a choice to have a nuclear war or a conventional war. It would be better to have a war over in four to five days."

"I've fought in a conventional war. Having gone through that, it's (conventional warfare) not something to look forward to," he said, adding, "I know very few officers who like to fight war in any shape or form."

Remarking on the issue of deterrence, Huckabay said the old view is "you need a bigger stick" than your opponent, but in 15 years, "this philosophy will be gone. Maybe, in current form, (defense) stockpiles will go away."

By this time, "people of the Depression era and WWII will be gone. But Vietnam vets and Korean War vets will still be around," he said.

So what does this mean in terms of Soviet-U.S. relations?

"There's going to be conflict, and its best to prevent it," Huckabay said. "But I agree with Dr. Scharf that politically, the issue (of Soviet-U.S.) relations should be dealt with; not just among the politicians, everybody needs to change their attitude, either selflessness or selfishness," Huckabay added.

The lecture was sponsored by the Coalition for Human Concern.

Nuclear film depicts war destructions to Seattle

by Tim Huber

Thirty-six percent of Seattle's residents will die, 30 percent will be injured, and everything within 10 miles will be destroyed, in the event of a nuclear attack on the city, according to the movie "A Question of Survival."

The film, hosted by the organizers of "No Business As Usual Day," also brought home to S.U. viewers the traumatic after-effects of a nuclear blast in a Northwest version of "The Day After."

Days after the initial blast people would continue to die from radiation sickness and starvation caused by the destruction of transportation systems and food sources, the film said.

Sponsored by the Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility, the film was also used as a forum for the protest of the arms race.

Also encompassing an economic argument, the movie said the nuclear arms race has damaged the American economy. In the film, economist John Kenneth Galbraith said the capital of the magnitude needed to support the arms race has weakened such domestic industries as steel, au-

tomobiles, and textiles, causing them to be "left behind."

The physicians pointed out that funds used in the arms race could be better used to provide health care to society now, but the "detonation of nuclear weapons represents the last epidemic, the ultimate horror."

Following the film the audience participated in a discussion of the film and the arms race. Concerns voiced by the audience ranged from anger at the hints at patriotism linked to nuclear power to distress at the vast amounts of money spent on nuclear defense. One speaker said, "We're being ripped off!"

Some members of the audience called for action by the public. One person said the things that bothered her most "were the feelings of helplessness. It doesn't seem enough to be writing letters," she said.

Some suggested she write letters, lay down on the tracks at Bangor, or protest budget cuts in military spending.

The sentiments of the audience was best summed up one person who said, "The arms race kills now."

Preventive medicine provides no recovery after disaster

by Lisa Banks

People must deal with nuclear war in terms of preventive medicine because there will be no recovery, a doctor told 35 people last Monday in the library auditorium.

Marilyn Ream said, "while there's almost no end to the ways to die (in a nuclear explosion), each person has only one life to lose."

Ream is a member of Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility, an organization dedicated to educating people about nuclear war in the hope that they might help prevent one. "Apathy in the face of great risk is a form of psychosis," she said.

A nuclear war "could bring things to a grinding halt," she said. Ream discussed the medical consequences of nuclear war.

"The only experience we have to draw on is Hiroshima. Most of our knowledge about radiation illness came from that experience."

"One minute (the Japanese) were there cooking breakfast the next minute they

were gone," Ream said. The survivors of the initial blast walked outside with "skin sagging from them . . . so badly injured that you couldn't tell their front from their back."

In a nuclear war, there might not be any outside, Ream said. Most of the hospitals are in the city and all of the central cities are targets. She said, "there has been speculation about storing bone marrow" for victims of radiation illness. But she added that "the kind of medical care that would be administered would be the most primitive kind."

Ream said there is also a "predicted partial destruction of the (earth's) layer of ozone. Sunlight, the light giver, would become the light extinguisher."

She encouraged students to join WPSR so they could learn more about the consequences of nuclear war and how to prevent it.

"Put your energies toward something that will get people talking and acting and thinking," she said. "Anything we all do becomes extremely powerful."

Modern mariner changes course in life

by Frank Byrt

*There's a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still;
So they break the heart of kith and kin,
And they roam the world at will.
Robert Service
"The Men That Don't Fit In"*

Around the world in six . . . six years? That's what it took Seattleite Carl "Buzz" Dakan. And in some ways, it's a voyage he may never return from.

"You break away from this national psychology and it allows you to see things differently," says Dakan.

The former bank executive returned to Shilshole Bay Marina a few weeks ago, from an odyssey that began in June, 1979. He and his brother Richard set out from Shilshole Bay Marina in the 44-foot, blue-and-white *Reve Moulle*, "just to sail around the South Pacific for a year or so, and if we liked it, maybe sail around the world. When we left we had no specific goal," he said.

But the voyage was not quite as casual as he makes it sound. Dakan and his brother, a chemical engineer, took professional jobs when they got out of college with the intent of saving up for a boat. They planned and saved "for about eight years," and by that time both had become experienced sailors.

The itinerary includes stops at the Marquesas, Tahiti, the Cook Islands, Tonga, New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Djibouti, then into the Red Sea, to the Sudan, Egypt, through the Suez Canal, and a variety of ports in the Mediterranean.

After a 10 month layover in the south of France, Dakan sailed on, out of the Mediterranean, to the Canary Islands just off Africa, and then made a solo, 27-day crossing of the Atlantic to Antigua, in the Caribbean, down to Venezuela and the islands of Los Roques, across to Panama, and through the Panama Canal, up to Costa Rica, and finally back to the United States.

The voyage took him out of the mainstream of life both literally and figuratively and afforded him a look at himself, American culture and the world in a way that few are privy to. "I mean I didn't carry a driver's license, I haven't filed an income tax return since I left," he said. "You just don't think about those sort of things. I didn't even care who was the president of the United States. I haven't been here."

"On a boat you're very isolated," he said. "Not many boats have television — they have a radio but they don't listen to it. And a lot of places you couldn't get a newspaper. I mean I must have gone five years I didn't use the telephone. You catch the news from letters people write you from home."

Loneliness is an element Dakan had to deal with. "I mean I could spend weeks not seeing another person — weeks," he said. "And yeah, sometimes you get lonely but like those islands off Venezuela, (the Los Roques) it was so pretty it was like a euphoric high — I didn't need people then. Other times I'm just dying for some companionship, and after one of those times, when I run into someone, I can talk for days without shutting up."

Dakan spent about two and a half years on his own. "My brother left in Singapore," he said, "and I had some crew with me until the Mediterranean, but you're not really by yourself. You always meet other sailing people."

His brother Richard met a French woman along the way, married her, and is now a chemical engineer living in a suburb of Paris.

Dakan's longest time alone was the 27 day leg across the Atlantic, when, he said, he "was completely out of communication with anybody." But the daily duties of navigation and setting the sails and general maintenance filled up part of the day, the rest he spent reading or "at times I was so bored I'd pick up anything to occupy myself."

The solitude of the sea produced none of the divine revelations that some sailors have reported. "No, I was almost disappointed," he laughed. "I thought I might hear strange noises or start talking to myself, but no, it never happened. God didn't talk to me, but at the same time I definitely came to know myself better. I'm definitely less paranoid of the world."

"Without a question I can be much more secure without things," said Dakan. "It (the voyage) changes your personality. It gives you self-confidence. You're totally self-reliant and you have to have confidence in your self to do what you need to do, whatever it is."

Alone out on the ocean "you really get a strong sense of being insignificant," he said. "You don't control your world very much when you sail. Your world is controlled by nature — the wind, and the waves and the weather. You don't have much to say about it. I know I'm not important to the world or the universe or anything. Per-

haps there are one or two people in the world that love me but really I don't count.

"We create our own worth for each other, but aside from that, we don't count in my opinion. Man is not a significant entity on the face of the earth."



A couple of ol' seadogs rest up between voyages at Shilshole Bay Marina. Carl Dakan picked up his dog, Mieschka, during a six-year sailing trip around the world.

But Dakan thinks it's relatively safe sailing out on the open sea. "The biggest problems are when you're close to land," he said. "The only times I've come really close (to disaster), is when the wind shifted in an anchorage, in what you call lee shore, and the anchor drags. I've had waves that broke over the boat when I've been 100 yards off the beach and I just had to get the anchor up and get out or I would have hit the rocks on the beach and broke up."

Dakan told of others to whom fate was not so kind. "I know personally four or five boats that have gone on the reef and were lost," he said. "The people weren't lost, but the boats, and everyone of them made a mistake they didn't have to make, in a way. But yeah, I've been lucky, too."

A typhoon caught Dakan out in the South Pacific off the New Hebrides, with winds of 55 knots, just short of hurricane force, but he managed to ride it out.

For the most part, he said, the seasons tell you where and when you can sail. "I prefer not to sail in the hurricane season and in the hurricane zones, but some people have done it and gotten away with it."

In some instances this caution forced layovers of several months in a port, where Dakan usually found day labor in the boat yards, or worked on his boat.

Living and traveling this way can be relatively inexpensive he said. He subsisted on less than \$3000 a year, including boat expenses. "Once you've bought the boat, it's pretty cheap," he said.

But the omnipresent danger of water and weather were not his only concerns, Dakan said, telling tales of modern day pirates. "I worried about it a lot. In fact when I was in the Testigos Islands, I picked up a Frenchman who'd lost his boat. He'd been set adrift in his life raft, and drifted for three days until a local fisherman brought him into the islands there. He didn't have anything — only his swimming suit."

The man had responded to a distress flare during the night and when he came up to the boat, several men pulled out rifles and ordered him into his life raft. The pirates stripped his boat, and Dakan found it adrift two months later near the island of Curasol. The boat had drifted half way across the Caribbean.

Columbia, Bermuda, and the Philippines are also areas Dakan tried to avoid. "Boats are lost every year," he said, "a lot of them. People disappear, maybe not as many, but enough to scare me."

As a University of Washington economics grad and a one-time Rainier National Bank manager, Dakan has some interesting observations on the United States and the world at large. "People always say this about Ameri-

cans, and I guess I'll have to say it again, they really are more materialistic than any place I've been," he said.

"For example," he said, "in France, which in many ways is much like the United States, if they don't have something, they don't get too excited about it. They accept it. They don't kill themselves to get, say, a BMW, or a big television that's color. I find for my system of values, they (Americans) work too hard for things. It's too important to them."

Dakan was at a loss when asked what he thought of Yuppies. "I don't know what they are," said he. "Fill me in." Informed about the acquisitiveness and conformity of the baby boom generation, and the relative seriousness of the career-oriented student of 1985, Dakan was surprised. "I can't believe that all those people really want to be career-oriented professional money-seekers for the rest of their lives," he said. "(But) it's typical of people at that age that ninety percent don't have the maturity to decide what to do with their lives — they just can't — they're too young. Not everybody is meant to be a businessman. It may be popular now but in 10 years they're going to realize what a mistake they've made."

"In my opinion," Dakan said, "the reason for this may be part of our national psychology. This is how we define ourselves — as a producer-consumer nation. We don't value culture in the same sense that countries who have had culture for a long time do. We've been forced to identify with something, and we identify with our materialism. That's how we define ourselves as being good."

"It would take a very strong leadership for people to see life in a different sense," he said. "I don't mind people being aggressive and wanting things — absolutely that's good — but let's make sure that we want things in a fully rounded sphere, not just material; let's take care of the spirit; let's take care of emotion; let's have some peace and tranquility."

Dakan found that in different countries people responded quite differently to him as an American. "I find there's quite a variation," he said. "It depended on the country and its propaganda. Outside of that the whole world hates Americans because we're one half of 'the problem.' We're one of the nuclear powers. We're the leaders of the world, period, in a sense that economics revolves around the American dollar."

"They don't hate Americans individually," Dakan continued, "but that we're so powerful we cause an identity crisis for the rest of the world and even the individuals feel this. Again, in the small islands they like Americans but that's because they don't exist in the same economic-political framework."

He also found different attitudes regarding the threat of nuclear war. "Nuclear war worries are a political game," he said. "They don't happen until you get to a big city with some kind of a political structure. In the small societies they don't talk about it — they don't think about it — it's not real to them. It's not part of their world."

"Perhaps I have dropped out of society in a sense that I don't worry about that (nuclear war)," he said. "I've chosen not to worry about it because I can't influence it. I don't like to say that, it seems a selfish attitude, but I don't really think I can influence the decisions. Everybody I know hates the idea (of nuclear war) but they're (the nuclear powers) still preparing for it."

But, he said, "I don't much care for the word 'dropout.' Perhaps I'm outside of structured society, but I'm not outside the human race. I don't feel guilty about it in the least bit."

And as for a civic obligation, Dakan said, "I think I'm in a better position to be a free thinker and have creative thoughts where I am now, than if I'd stayed within mainstream society and an already established structure that is more self-procreating. I can contribute in the future from a viewpoint that a lot of people don't have," he said.

Dakan said being a sailor is a difficult life. "I've worked harder being a sailor than I've ever worked in my life. I'm obliged to be aware of my surroundings 24 hours a day. You don't turn off the light at night and just go to sleep. If the wind changes I have to sense it. I get up and change the sails in the middle of the night. You don't just sit around and drink daiquiris."

And will he ever sail back into the mainstream of American life? "I don't know what direction I'm going to go yet," he said. "I'm considering a few (sailing) charters. I'm not really happy to be here (Seattle). I'd have to readjust to live here. I'm going to keep on living at the pace I'm living until I find a goal and, when I do, I'll go after it."

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Toast To The Class Of Eighty-Five

YOU ARE INVITED TO A
SPECIAL RECEPTION IN
YOUR HONOR,
CELEBRATING GRADUATION
Wednesday, may 8th, Noon
THE CAMPION TOWER
TEA GARDEN
I.D. Required
Special Guest: Mr. Tim Firnstahl
& William J. Sullivan, S.J.
Entertainment: Plum Berry
Master of Ceremonies: Ty Flint and
Charlie Brown of KUBE radio

**Toast To The Class
Of Eighty-Five**

**YOU ARE INVITED TO A
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Letters

Business prejudiced

(continued from page four)

lives nor our souls. To threaten to strike second is immoral and atheistic. (Carmichael Peters, S.J., and Gary Chamberlain, Ph.D. made this absolutely clear in their talks on "No Business As Usual Day".) Policy options 1 and 2 are essentially identical: MAD — mutually assured destruction.

3) A limited and winable nuclear war would be worse than having it over in an instant, according to a military acquaintance, a colonel: Our present-day tactical weapons are as destructive as those bombs we dropped on the Japanese. The suffering would be worse than death. And it's naive to think it could be contained: option 3 would revert to numbers 1 and 2.

4) Cashman opts for negotiations. Congress wants negotiations. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. negotiators are in Geneva.

Hope? Since all weapons become obsolete, agreeing to not test new weapons allows old ones to waste away without replacing the new, and the old embarrassing ones would be easy to dismantle. Negotiating testing bans seems like the best place to start. An atmospheric testing ban has been agreed upon and held by both countries since 1963.

Hope! Two weeks ago the Russians agreed to sign an underground test ban treaty. Hope? Wait . . . the United States government says it will not agree to such a proposal because it needs to continue underground tests to develop the nuclear weapons to force the Russians to negotiate.

We need to continue to raise our consciousness to find the policy option for which we can hope and pray. We ask faculty to not prejudice this effort, but to join us in educating ourselves on how to stop the movement to global suicide.

George Kunz, Ph.D.

Kelle Louaillier

Members, Coalition for Human Concern

Solidarity march

To the Editor:

On the afternoon of April 20, approximately 2,000 people marched together to express their solidarity with those who are oppressed and to proclaim their belief that war, greed, racism, and hoarding need not be the order of the day. They called to our attention many different areas in which healing, understanding, unity, and forgiveness are desperately needed.

To anyone who spends time reflecting on the issues which they brought into the light, it soon becomes clear that the issues are inter-related. Innocent peasants being slaughtered in Central America, black people who must carry passes in South Africa, and the madness of the nuclear arms race — all remind us of the terrible division in our world.

Wherever there is oppression or violence, we are reminded that we must learn to change and we need to become more compassionate and wise if we are not to annihilate the world. The people who marched believe that such madness is not necessary; we are capable of growth and change.

Unfortunately, though it may have been unintended, Mark Benvegna's article made a mockery of the message which those who walked were trying to convey. Those who were protesting did not represent people who are experimenting with the latest fad or who have what he referred to as "spring fever."

It may be unknown to Benvegna, but throughout the year many people struggle to walk in solidarity with the oppressed and to remember that, while we may be living in relative comfort, there are many whose lives are torn by suffering and violence.

His article was written with a jovial, almost sarcastic, tone which was totally inappropriate to the subject matter. Though he may have been "only having a little fun," it seems that our jokes often reflect what is happening inside of us on a deeper level.

Have we become so insensitive that we can joke about violence, racism, classism, and all of the ways in which so many people are dehumanized? We cannot claim innocence and ignorance forever. If we are to live honestly and humanly, we cannot close our eyes and pretend we do not see the brokenness in our world.

Each of us must struggle with the issues in our own hearts and find answers in our own unique way. But regardless of whether we agree or disagree as to what the solution to the world's problems are, it seems we should at least take the sufferings of others seriously and not make our jokes at the expense of those who are mourning.

Stacy Cates

Gary Chamberlain

Chris Green

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Underground tour reveals Seattle's lusty past

(continued from page three)

construction and poor city planning and gave the city a chance to start all over again." The very next day the building owners got together with the city planners to try to figure out just what to do, she said.

"The major problem at hand was that Pioneer Square was too low, too flat, and had no drainage," she said. They came up with the idea to bring dirt down from the surrounding hills in order to raise the existing level of Seattle (Pioneer Square).

Included in this project would be a plan to make a gradual slope down to Elliot Bay for better drainage. She added that the building owners at first thought that this was a great idea. But there was one problem: The owners had to pay for it.

The owners had to foot the bill for the removal of millions of cubic feet of dirt from the surrounding hillsides to build up Pioneer Square. This they did not want to do, she said. "A few days later, the owners started building at the original ground level without solving a single problem."

As a result, the city started putting up retaining walls along the sides of the sidewalks and filling in between them with dirt. At the time, the city didn't own the sidewalks. Consequently, after about five years, the city land in between the retaining walls was anywhere from 8 to 35 feet above the store fronts. "Seattle started looking like a giant waffle," Simonian said laughing.

Problems once again. "In one year we had 17 people kill themselves stepping off our streets onto our sidewalks."

Problems. "Sometimes horses or cars would take a turn too sharply and fall down into the sidewalk. Soon people discovered how hard it was to carry a horse up a 35-foot ladder."

More problems. "A person would come into town to go about their business while at the same time the horse they left upstairs had some business of its own to take care of. To be hit by a horse's waste in those days you were considered damn lucky — considering what you *could* have been hit with."

It didn't take long for the business owners to realize what a serious threat to business their sidewalks were, she said. They then began to put metal beams from the top of the retaining walls to the sides of their buildings and to put brick arches between them.

Eventually, she said, the city paved over the roads and the arches; thereby creating the Underground City. The underground operated until it was condemned in 1907. Before it was condemned, however, it was the chief business district of old Seattle. It's still there — in almost the same condition it was left in at the turn of the century. The only change in the underground is that it's old. What comes with old age?

"It's dark, it's dirty, it smells bad — there are cobwebs all over the place and we still have a few rats running around down there. In spite of these — I think you'll enjoy it," said Simonian.

On this note she led her group out the door of Doc Maynard's on First Avenue and into the depths of Seattle's "forgotten city."

The group entered the underground through a door on the north side of the Yesler building. After walking down a long flight of stairs, the first building Simonian pointed to was the Schwabacher Building.

The building had three brick archways at its store front. They were blocked off with brick walls which made it impossible to see into the store. This was done after the Underground was condemned, she said. Most of the buildings were constructed of brick in the underground, she said, and that there were two reasons for this:

"For one," she said, "after the fire less wood was used in case another fire should

start. The other reason was that after the fire, the city council said buildings had to be made of at least 60 percent rock or brick. It turned out that one of the city council members owned a brick yard up on Lake Union — he made a killing," she said sarcastically.

She then told the group about the skylights on the ceilings. As the group looked above, shadows of people walking over them on the street above could be seen.

"People came down to this area to shop...so they needed light. The original ones were about two inches thick and transparent. There were two problems associated with these. The first one was that although they were strong around the edges — in the middle they were quite weak. Sometimes heavy persons fell anywhere from 8 to 35 feet from the above sidewalk.

"The other problem was that they were transparent. They had these large groups of men down here daily looking up through the glass as ladies walked by up above. Our seamstresses took advantage of this and used them for free advertising. Not only did they wear their skirts, but we've been told that they simply put the price of their services on the soles of their shoes and waited for the business to come up top," she said.

As the group moved on, she pointed to an old bank called the Scandinavian-American Bank. "This is Rainier Bank's predecessor. This is where they kept a lot

of gold that was coming down from Alaska during the gold rush. Shortly after, the group emerged at street level for the first of three times. The group then proceeded across the street and stood at the second entrance just to the left of Merchant's Cafe.

The group descended once again and found itself in an old retail store. There was an opening inside one of the walls and in it was displayed a toilet on a pedestal.

"There was nothing unusual about this (the toilet), because this is how Seattle tried to solve its sewage backup problems before they raised the streets. The closer you got to the water, she said, the higher the platform was raised. The waste had to travel downhill to reach the bay. Right at the water's edge they sometimes had to raise the toilets 16 or 17 feet into the air.

"You can imagine getting up at six o'clock on some mornings — frantically climbing the 16 foot ladder — and finding it occupied," she said laughing.

While passing several more raised toilets the group came upon another establishment of ill repute. "This was the old Interurban Hotel," said Simonian. "It was five stories high at one time. The top floors were used as a hotel. In this area where we're standing, from the 1890s until about 1907, there was a soup kitchen and gospel mission.

"In the 1920s three lady barbers moved here who were supposedly cutting hair legitimately. This is doubtful because in

this big space (where the group was standing) there was a gambling den and then off onto the condemned sidewalk the lady barbers had put in an opium den," she said.

After leaving the barber shop, the group emerged once again. But this time in front of Occidental Park. After a brief introduction to the park, the group was then led back toward Doc Maynard's where they descended once again in front of L.L. Bean's.

The main attraction on this third and last phase were two logs hanging on one of the retainer walls underneath the Pioneer building. Both logs had holes bored through them. It was at this time that the group met up with one of the other groups. The other group's tour guide, Tory Todd, explained the significance of these logs.

"These logs are considered Seattle's first original running water system. Henry Yesler was the only guy in the world who would try to sell running water in a town as rainy as ours — and this, his first attempt — was a miserable failure. He hollowed these logs out and joined them with connectors and raised them 12 feet in the air. The connectors always leaked and the ever resourceful pioneers of the day would simply hold their buckets under them and collect the water."

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America's unemployed don't have marketable skills

This is the third in a six-part series on a discussion of the American bishops' pastoral on "Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy."

by Crystal Kua

The unemployed in America are those who do not make themselves or their skills marketable and valuable to other people, said the president of a financial services firm.

"Everyone who makes himself of value to other people is in demand. If you're not of value with the people around you, you're not going to be in demand . . . Able-bodied people have a responsibility to make themselves valuable to others," said Stan McNaughton of PEMCO.

McNaughton and Mark Endresen, a research economist with the Washington State Council of Teamsters, were on opposing sides in a discussion held April 29 on the employment policy recommendations in the American bishops' pastoral on the U.S. economy.

An example McNaughton used to illustrate his point was that some Americans believe that higher taxes should be imposed on Japanese cars, which would give the American auto workers job security because these better-made imports would be more expensive to purchase and Americans would be in a position to buy American-made cars.

The PEMCO president said, "of course

Japanese cars are better than our cars" and "Americans are entitled to the best product."

He then added, "I say they (U.S. auto workers) should be without a job until such time as they're willing to make themselves of value and can compete in that marketplace."

McNaughton said that government intervention in regulating businesses and creating jobs should be minimized. Government should not support the unemployed, but be a bridge that would allow the unemployed person make his skills more marketable.

"You can't achieve through government. You can't even deliver the mail properly through the government," said McNaughton.

Endresen, on the other hand, said that government along with workers and businesses have the responsibility for generating employment.

One passage from the pastoral says "A viable strategy for employment generation must assume that a large part of the solution will be with private firms and small businesses, but government also has a legitimate role to play, particularly by stimulating, coordinating and regulating incentives for job generation."

Endresen responded by saying, "The letter seems to be saying to me that government has this role, and I find it hard to look

around our political economy and say that somebody else should."

He added that government should take the "marginally and severely unemployed and get them into job training programs."

The teamster also commented that "unions are the voice for all workers," in that unions try to obtain workers' requests such as better wages, benefits and working conditions, through legislation.

McNaughton disagreed with the role of unions, saying, "I don't think unions or

employers should be involved in the management of trust funds or benefits of the individual."

He said that the workers sometimes have to forfeit their benefits in the event that they get another job.

McNaughton said that when the union gets involved with workers, the workers become "serfs. You got people who have to stay in the same job and be part of that same union and that same structure because they have to protect their benefits."

MRC publication on the stands

The third volume of the "Developing Matteo Ricci College" publication is now on the newsstand, and includes a compilation of 45 creative and artistic works by students and alumni.

Over 300 entries were submitted for the publication, which incorporates the work of students in both forms on the Seattle Prep and S.U. campuses.

As contrasted with previous volumes of the publication, this booklet is filled not with theoretical notions and hopes, but with "real expressions of the knowledge,

abilities, interests . . . and ideals of our students and graduates," said Bernard Steckler, interim dean of MRC II.

While many of the photographs and graphics submitted for the publication could not be adequately reproduced and so were left out, the publication does include fiction, poetry, essays and the like.

In addition, prizes were awarded at a banquet last Wednesday for the top entries in several categories. Winners in each category included one entry from form I and one from form II or the alumni.

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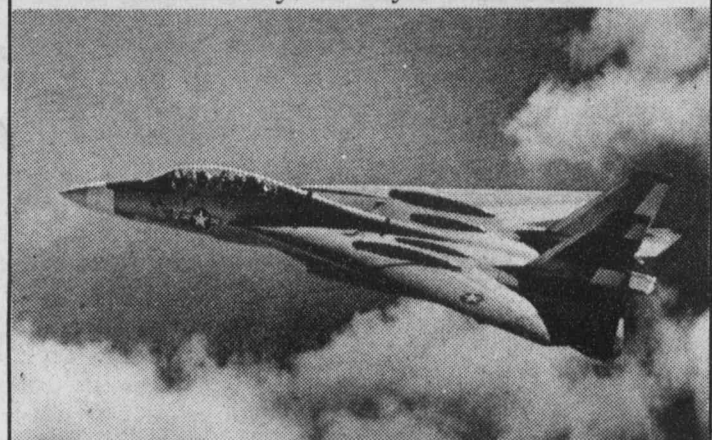
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*The Asian Students Association celebrates **ASIAN PACIFIC HERITAGE MONTH** during May, 1985. You are invited to participate.*

May 9 - "Asian Pacific Americans: Still Forgotten," featuring author and speaker, Fred Cordova. Noon, Bannon Auditorium.
May 10 - ASIAN CELEBRATION OF CROSSING TIDES, an evening of cultural entertainment followed by a dance. Campion ballroom, 7:30 p.m.
May 15 - "Unfinished Business," a film documentary on the WW II internment of Japanese Americans. Noon, Library Auditorium.
May 16 - "A Letter Home," a video featuring the Micronesian Republic. Library Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
May 25 - ASIAN DANCE TROUPE — indigenous dance from the Philippines. Pigott Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Sponsored by Asian Students Association, ASSU, Minority Student Affairs Office

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SENATE MAINTENANCE AWARENESS WEEK

May 13-17

ASSU Senators will be looking for any maintenance problems on campus. Report any problems to any senator or the ASSU office.

ASSU ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES
SENATE CANDIDATE FORUM noon, The Marketplace	ELECTION DAY — VOTE!!! "Asian Pacific Americans: still forgotten," featuring author and speaker, fred Cordova. Noon Bannon Aud. special events Committee meeting 4 p.m. Activities Office	Asian Celebration of Crossing Tides, cultural entertainment and dance. Campion Ballroom 7:30 p.m.	Laura Huber and mary Ransom appreciation day — great job on Maydaze!	"Neddy Bear" Neeley's Birthday MOTHER'S DAY—Don't forget Mom!	COUNTDOWN—Only 10 class days left!!!	Tabard Movie — "The Meaning of Life"
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- 2) Two students (1 graduate, 1 undergraduate) are also needed to serve on an academic grievance committee. Apply for both positions in the ASSU main office.

Start practicing for the annual **AIR BAND CONTEST!** Friday, May 17 7:30 p.m. Tabard.
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Asian heritage week spotlighted in upcoming events

by Jennifer Jasper

During the month of May, S.U. can experience a bit of Asian culture as the Asian Student Association will be celebrating Asian Pacific Heritage week.

Jenny Yuan, a member of ASA, said, "The goal of the celebration is to make people aware of different Asian cultures, backgrounds and issues which face Asians."

The celebration will include five events. The first is a speech on Asian Pacific American, called "Still Forgotten?" by Fred Cordova, on May 9th in Bannon auditorium at noon.

There will be two films. One film, entitled "Unfinished Business," is about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. It will be shown on May 15 in the Library auditorium at noon. The second film, "A Letter Home," a documentary featuring U.S. intervention in Micronesia, will be shown on May 16 in the library auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Debbie Law, advisor to ASA, said, "ASA will be hosting a celebration of different ethnic talents followed by refreshments and a dance." Entertainment will be performed by S.U. students and is free of

charge. This will be held on May 10, 7 p.m. to midnight, in Campion Ballroom.

The final event is the Asian Dance Troupe, who will be demonstrating styles of Filipino dancing on May 25 at 7:30 p.m. in Pigott auditorium.

Law, the program coordinator for Asians and other minority students, has been active in ASA as an adviser since she came to S.U. in November 1984. She said there are

about 500 Asians going to school here. She said it's important for people to become educated and informed about Asians and issues facing them. ASA, Law said, is trying to help Asians both to become aware of their roots and discuss issues facing them in America and in their home countries.

Law said that Asians are still thought of as the "silent minority," because they may be quiet, non-assertive, studious, and pas-

sive. She hopes that through the Asian celebration and others like it, non-Asians will realize that the idea of the silent minority is an incorrect stereotype and begin to drop it.

Law said this celebration is "touching on only a small area of Asia, and hopes this celebration will draw interest in the S.U. community in issues and events concerning Asians."

Senate plans for maintenance week

by Vonne Worth

Plans for the 1986 yearbook and a proposed maintenance awareness week were the leading topics of debate in the ASSU senate meeting on May 2. Mike Archer, of Taylor Publishing Company, presented facts, prices and format choices for publication of the yearbook. The yearbook should be published every year, he said.

Archer described editorial positions for the yearbook staff including editor-in-chief, associate editor, business manager, layout editor, copy editor, photography editor, and typist/word processor. Timothy Leary, associate director at the office of

student leadership, said these could be paid positions funded through work-study.

ASSU then discussed maintenance of buildings and grounds.

"I'd like to have a maintenance awareness week. We can conduct personal inspections of the campus," said James Gore, ASSU first vice president. "We can wear buttons, put up signs and distribute flyers promoting this week."

"What kind of follow-up would we have?" Kevin Donnelly asked.

"After the week is over, we'll write reports and present them to maintenance," Gore said, to "get structure and feeling for

maintenance and custodial services."

In other business, the senate discussed additional funds for the Asian Student Association and possible additional parking space on newly acquired property at the corner of 12th and Madison streets.

The senate approved donation of a barbecue to Maydaze, the relocation of the suggestion box to a more convenient place, and a bill which provides that the elections coordinator will be appointed by the ASSU president instead of the first vice president. However, the elections coordinator will remain responsible to the first vice president.



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Foran accused of using classroom for own views

(continued from page one)

Donald had attached a notation to the form which questioned "Dr. Foran's tendency to introduce extraneous material into his courses." McDonald had noted that this left him with "an uneasiness about how such a tendency might develop later on."

Foran admitted that he knew certain students had complained of this. Known on campus as a social activist, Foran was involved in Bread for the World and the anti-nuclear group Union of Concerned Educators.

Foran's attorney also called Reed Guy, associate professor of psychology and president of the faculty senate at the time of Foran's review, to the stand in an attempt to show the court that Foran had substantial faculty support.

But while Judge Aitken ruled that the minutes of a senate meeting at which Guy and Foran were both present were admissible, she stated that unidentified statements by faculty members were not because there was some speculation that some of the comments were Foran's.

Guy also said that he recognized any faculty senate decision on the matter could not be held to be binding. The senate serves as an advisory group to the administration and other faculty and has no official power to enact policy or make university decisions.

Duncan told the court that, due to overstaffing, Foran was not replaced. When the attorney then asked Bosmajian if a position existed for Foran in the English department today, she replied that there did not.

And when Duncan asked Foran if he believed that University President William Sullivan had acted in bad faith by denying him tenure, Foran replied that he had "no evidence" of this.

William Guppy, professor of psychology, and Alexander McDonald also testified during the proceedings. Guppy told the court that factors such as community service were also taken into account in the tenure decision.

Jim Hogan, associate professor of political science, urged his fellow faculty senators last night to attend Friday's closing arguments because "the case represents critical issues for us." He added that the outcome of the case could have some bearing on policies included in the faculty handbook.

Crime Prevention Corner

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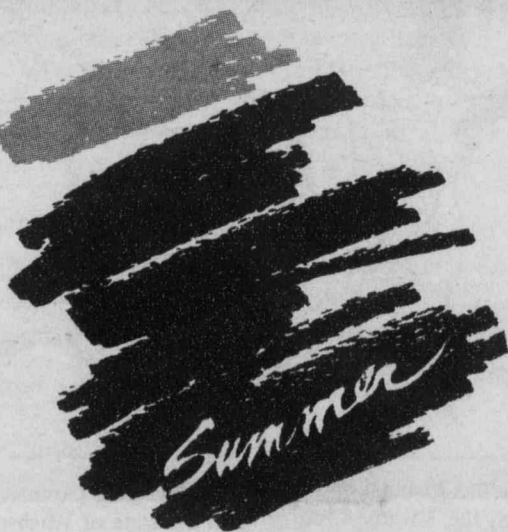
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Seattle honors Wilkens as community champion

by Steve Fantello

Last Thursday evening, a week after Sonic owner Barry Ackerley reorganized the team's management, Lenny Wilkens moved from head coach to vice president and general manager of the Sonics. A special salute was held for the long-time coach and player. But it was even more a salute to a man who has given much more to the Seattle community than a championship team.

From the outset of his second coming (in 1977), this time at the Sonic's helm, former head coach Lenny Wilkens wore a protective halo. He could do no wrong in the eyes of sports biggest critics — the press. It was not until this year, his halo slowly eroded by the criticisms of the press, that the public's image of the quiet coach suddenly changed.

There was no post season play this year for the Seattle Supersonics. They compiled a disappointing 31-51 season record.

The city of Seattle's memories of the glamorous 1979 championship season took a back seat to the declining Sonics of 1985.

Approximately 750 friends and admirers gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the Seattle Sheraton in conjunction with the 15th anniversary of the Odessa Brown Children's Clinic, to salute not Lenny Wilkens the Sonic, but Lenny Wilkens the man.

Seattle sports fans know of Wilkens as a dazzling ball handler and his name is recognized throughout the sports world. His playing career spanned 15 years in the NBA, with four teams — St Louis, Seattle, Cleveland and Portland. He was named to the NBA All-Star team nine times and received the most valuable player award in the 1971 all-star game.

Seattle sports fans well remember the 1978 and '79 seasons. In 1978, they made it to the world championship series against the Washington Bullets. Then they brought home the championship trophy the follow-

ing year. That victory brought Seattle fans out on the streets in a massive celebration.

All of Seattle sport fans know that Wilkens holds the record for being the youngest coach in the NBA to win 500 games.

Rick Walsh, who has been involved in the Sonics organization, and who started out as a uniform washer, captured the love Seattle has had for "Lenny" by recalling Wilkens' first visit back to Seattle after his trade to Cleveland.

"I remember when Lenny left to play for Cleveland and the night the Cav's came to Seattle," he said. "The fans in the sold-out Coliseum didn't come to watch the Sonics, they came to watch number 19," Walsh recalled. "Lenny played all 48 minutes and the crowd roared every time he touched the ball. It was as though a basketball game didn't even exist."

But last Thursday night was something unusual for sports fans. Praise and thanks were showered on Wilkens not just for athletic achievements, but for achievements beyond basketball.

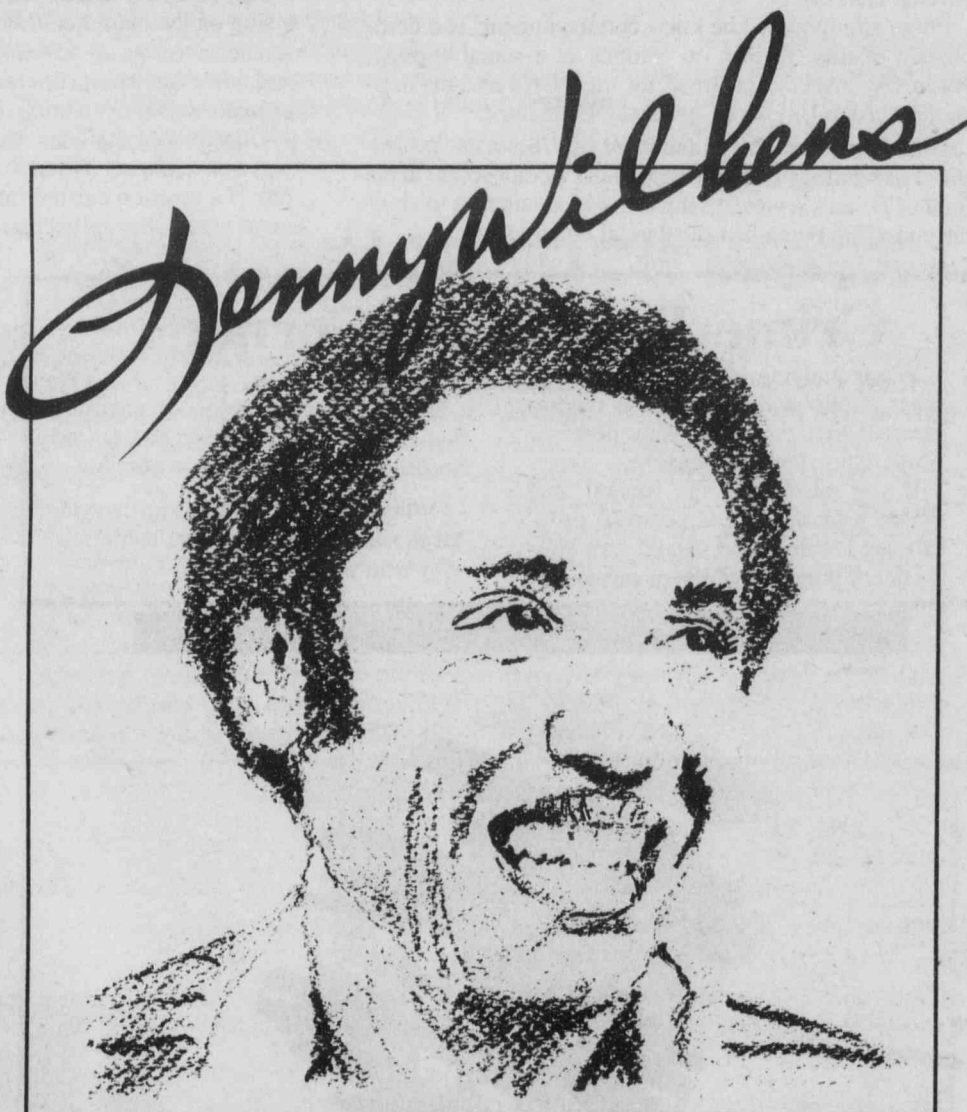
The Odessa Brown Childrens Clinic began in 1979. The clinic provides medical, dental and mental health services to all children, regardless of economic status, race, sex, creed, national origin or disability.

Wilkens' involvement in the clinic began in the planning and construction phase back in 1979.

"Lenny has been one of the largest contributors to the clinic," said King County Judge Charles V. Johnson, who is also chairman of the clinic's advisory committee.

Wilkens began the Lenny Wilkens Celebrity Roast and Golf Classic as a benefit event for the Odessa Brown clinic. Over the past six years proceeds from the annual events have continued to aid the clinic and the Washington State Special Olympics.

Wilkens community involvement has spread far past his contribution of time and



money to the clinic. He has given support to the March of Dimes, the Variety Club and has served on the board for Big Brothers. He also sits on the board of trustees of S.U. As the evening proved, Wilkens is as smooth off the court as on.

The sparkling chandeliers, gleaming silver, and elegant fashions, were overshadowed by the prominence of the dignitaries at the head table, who, to the ordinary person, would be a quite impressive group of VIP's. To Wilkens they were just "friends."

Yancy Martin, president of the American Income Life Insurance Company in Washington D.C., was master of ceremonies.

"Seattle, you have chosen to say good things about a man while his ears can still hear and his eyes can still see," Martin said. "Far too often we don't say great things about someone until they are covered underground."

Martin, as master of ceremonies, blended sincerity with humor. He told stories of a man concerned with bringing people together and his fun growing up with Lenny.

"Lenny and I liked to go out and hit the town on Friday nights," Martin said. "We used to go out on Friday and when we wanted to go out again on Saturday we'd have to exchange ties and sweaters so people would think we had a bigger wardrobe."

Growing up in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, Wilkens knew the meaning of survival. His father died when he was five and like many families in the New York inner-city neighborhoods was raised by a single working parent.

According to many, Wilkens' childhood life and his devout Catholic faith, was strengthened in his years at Brooklyn's Boys' High. This made him the kind of person who cares whether others have the opportunity to live a decent life.

Norman Rice, president of the Seattle City council, described Wilkens as a man of "quiet dignity." His life is an outstanding role model for young people, he said.

Rosanne Royer, representing Seattle

tives for King County, the city of Seattle and the state of Washington, battled to be the first proclaiming last Thursday "Lenny Wilkens Day."

In addition, Congressman George Miller flew in from Washington D.C. to read a congressional statement honoring Wilkens' lifetime achievements.

Jean Young, wife of Atlanta mayor Andrew Young, was on hand to acknowledge Wilkens.

"Andrew and I always have a problem when Lenny comes to Atlanta," she said. "When Seattle and the Hawks play we have to remain quiet in the stands because we are pulling for Lenny and the Sonics."

Rosanne Royer, representing Seattle mayor Charles Royer, Barry Ackerley, Morrie Alhadeff, Washington Jockey Association president, S.U. President William Sullivan, S.J., Les Habegger, former Sonic general manager and now director of player personnel, and Assemblyman Alton Waldon from Queens were among the many more impressive guests to honor and salute Wilkens' contributions to the community.

A gentleman in the audience commented on how timely the effort was on Wilkens behalf considering the Sonics dismal year and the recent shakeup in the franchise's management. Some may wonder if this evening of sincerity was not a well-thought-out public relations plan.

But as the evening wound down, and all listened to the words uttered with such meaning and emotion, one could not help but realize that the honoree that night was not just a Seattle basketball coach, but a man who has had an even greater impact on Seattle off the court.

During the final weeks of the Sonics disappointing season, Seattle Times sport columnist Steve Kelly and reporter Glen Nelson, along with others in the sports press, criticized Wilkens' coaching ability.

To this, Robert Walsh, of Bob Walsh and Associates, responded, "Where are Steve Kelly and a few others tonight, when those of us who know the truth are here?"

A standing ovation followed.

Chiefs to slide into first playoffs



STEVE FANTELLO/THE SPECTATOR

Chieftain Greg Ebe didn't make it safely to first, but the Chiefs made it safely to the playoffs. For the first time since joining the NAIA, S.U. will participate in the District I playoffs this weekend in Ellensburg. The diamond men finish regular season play today against the U.W.

From the bleachers

S.U. athletics aimed at wrong resource

by Steve Fantello

For the past year I've been struggling with the issue confronting university sports, specifically the redirection decision made by the board of trustees in 1980.

I've read the committee's report to the president and trustees, old Spectator articles from the period, and had discussions with those involved in the decision. In addition, I've talked to those not involved in the "monster," but now connected with university sports.

One day I was out walking, considering a number of ideas, when the light flicked on — Oh man! Why didn't they see it this way?

If you start with the premise that the present structure of university sports has been directed more toward student-life activities (such as intramurals), and less towards intercollegiate competition, what seems to have been overlooked is the location of S.U.

As an inner-city university, S.U.'s metropolitan location has both positive and negative effects on athletic resources. The way I look at it, the decision was based on the wrong resources.

The university's location in the heart of the Northwest's largest neighborhoods and communities, combined with the 80 percent off-campus student body, brings S.U.'s intramural department in heavy competition with those thriving neighborhoods' athletic programs.

Why should I play on an intramural team, when my Queen Anne neighborhood YMCA, or King County Parks and Recreation Department, has a recreational league close to my home.

Or, do I want to spend my weekends on the intramural field, at Alki beach, or Madison Park, or out on Puget Sound, at Greenlake, skiing Mt. Rainier, or hiking the Cascades?

The intramural department has done an outstanding job. Student participation is the highest ever. But, would it be higher if S.U. was located in a rural

city, or east of the mountains where these recreational resources aren't as abundant? I think yes. S.U.'s competition would be far less.

So, I find one mistake in the committee's premise that university sports must be more in tune with the students' recreational needs. The Seattle neighborhoods and nearby natural recreational areas provide ample opportunities for sports to the majority of off-campus students.

Second, the positive aspect of the university location has been pushed aside. There are a slew of quality athletes enrolled in the local high schools. Using basketball as an example, can you imagine that with the right recruiting, capturing Quinn Snyder and Brian Swabe? They are top scholars. Four blocks away is O'Dea High school — a perfect source for top-flight athletes.

Do you know where the good O'Dea athletes end up? The University of Washington. That doesn't sound like a Catholic school to me.

In addition, the attractiveness of Seattle is a natural recruiting edge, one that would help attract a top student-athlete.

Even taking it from a business stand point, S.U. has made a blundering marketing error.

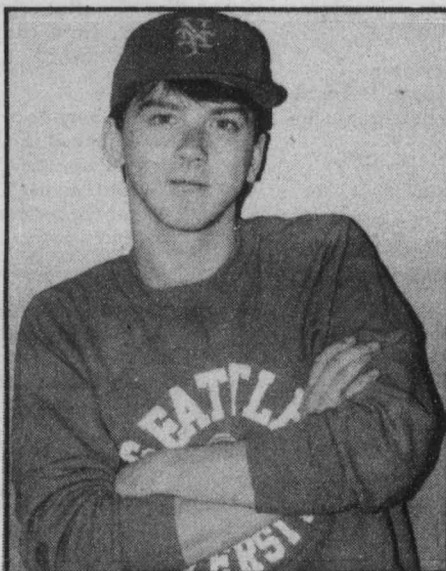
The university could have its enrollment increased (no, I don't have a figure, but give me some money and I'll bet the farm that I'm right) by a large margin by dangling a carrot in front of those athletes — that is, a great education and a positive athletic program.

This is by no means a suggestion to return to a Division I program, well... yes or no is beside the point. It could have, and more important, can be accomplished in any divisional affiliation.

This is definitely an idea that either wasn't considered important or was simply overlooked. To me it seems sad.

You can't look back and wonder what if...? But take this idea ahead.

This is written in the hope that, in the future, this idea won't be lost in the fear of the "athletic-budget monster."



Intramural Softball

Standings

PURPLE DIV

	W	L
Mudhens	6	1
Creative Wealth	4	1
Schtank	4	1
69ers	2	3
Cocktails	2	4
Na Kone	2	5
SPH	1	3
Bonzai Pipeline	1	3
Staff Infection	1	3

Purple Div.

Thursday, May 9
4:00 p.m. Staff Infection v. Schtonk
Mudhens v. Creative Wealth
5:30 p.m. 69ers v. Staff Infection

Saturday, May 11

10:30 a.m. Bonzai Pipeline v. SPH

Sunday, May 12

9:00 a.m. Cocktails v. Bonzai Pipeline
Sctonk v. Na Kone

GREEN DIV

	W	L
Skebe	4	0
Softballs	3	1
Accounting	2	2
Bilbo baggers	2	2
Raves	2	2
Where's Hankins	2	2
Obscene not Heard	1	3
Islanders	0	4

BLUE DIV

	W	L
Road Warrior	5	1
Cheap Sunglasses	4	1
T & C	3	2
Atpace	3	2
Better Batters	2	2
H-Team	1	3
Mad Dog III	1	3
Hecto Henries	1	3
Ed Win	1	3
69ers	1	4

Blue Div.

Saturday, May 11
12:00 p.m. Road Warrior v. Atpace
Better Batters v. Cheap Sunglasses
1:30 p.m. Mad Dog III v. Town & Country
H-Team v. 69ers
6:00 p.m. Ed Win v. Hecto Henries
Sunday, May 12
1:30 p.m. Better Batters v. 69ers
Mad Dog III v. Hecto Henries
6:00 p.m. H-Team v. Ed Win
Road Warrior v. Mad Dog III

ORANGE DIV

	W	L
Commuters	6	0
Local Motion	5	0
Bubbles	3	2
Nads	3	2
Bats & Balls	3	3
Master Batters	2	4
UF's II	1	4
Dang. Euphemisms	1	4
On Waivers	0	5

Orange Div.

Saturday, May 11
3:00 p.m. Dang Euphemisms v. Nads
On Waivers v. UF's II
4:30 p.m. Master Batters v. Local Motion
Bubbles v. Commuters
Sunday, May 12
10:30 a.m. Dang. Euphemisms v. Bats & Balls
On Waivers v. Nads
12:00 p.m. Bubbles v. UF's II
Commuters v. Local Motion

RED DIV

	W	L
Shades	5	0
Mixed Bunch	3	2
Smackers	2	2
P & Gers	2	2
Goodbye Burla	2	2
Bellarmino	1	3
Fourplay	0	4

Red Div.

Saturday, May 11
9:00 a.m. P & Gers v. Goodbye Burla
Smackers v. Bellarmine
10:30 a.m. Mixed Bunch v. Fourplay

GOLD DIV

	W	L
Emerald Pub	4	0
Cheap Shot Glasses	4	0
Pinheads *	2	1
Copenhagen	2	2
SU Yankees *	1	2
Snowblind	1	3
Greenwave	0	4
Mold III	0	4

*These teams have one tie

Gold Div

Sunday, May 12
3:00 p.m. Mold III v. Cheap Shot Glasses
SU Yankees v. Greenwave
4:30 p.m. Emerald Pub v. Copenhagen
Pinheads v. Snowblind



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Students leaving S.U. at the end of spring quarter and who have received a National Direct Student Loan, are required to attend an exit interview any time during the following times: 9 to 9:45 a.m., 12:15 to 1 p.m., or 3:30 to 4:15 p.m. The interviews will be held in Bannan 102 and students who are unable to attend, should contact the student loan office.

The Career Planning and Placement sponsors **Professional Attire for 1985** at noon in the library auditorium. The show is presented by Nordstrom's.

9

Fred Cordova speaks on **"Asian-Pacific Americans: Still Forgotten?"** in Bannan auditorium at noon.

Amnesty International meets at 3 p.m. in the Bellarmine conference room. This meeting will be held to plan the year's final event.

10

Asian Celebration of Crossing Tides," an evening of cultural entertainment, begins at 7 p.m. in Campion chapel, followed by an all campus dance in the ballroom. Admission is free.

The Career Planning and Placement center sponsors a **workshop on job search strategies** at noon in the Upper Chieftain lounge.

11

A **"Final Blow Out Dance"** at Campion ballroom from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Admission is \$2 for the general public, and \$1 for members of The Black Student Union, Hui O Nani Hawaii, and PISO, who are sponsoring the event.

15

"Unfinished Business," a documentary about the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, begins at noon in the library auditorium. A question-and-answer session will follow.

A **"Debate on Perspectives in Psychology"** begins at 4 p.m. in the nursing auditorium.

16

The Asian Students Association sponsors **"A Letter Home,"** a video about Micronesia at 7:30 p.m. in the library auditorium. (16)

Students of Phyllis Letgers perform at a **dance class demonstration** at the Pacific Dance Center, 1214 - 10th Ave., at noon.

18

Pancasan, a Nicaraguan musical group, and Chevere, a Puerto Rican salsa band, play Campion ballroom at 8 p.m. Admission is a donation of \$15 per couple or \$8 per person.

25

"Palabas," a folk dance troupe with members from various Filipino dance groups, performs at 7:30 p.m. in Pigott auditorium. Donations are \$3 for adults, \$1.50 for students and 75 cents for children. Doors open at 7 p.m.

etc.

The Chieftain Lounge is opened for studying, from 4 to 11 p.m., until the end of the quarter.

The spring drama production of **"The Conference of the Birds"** runs May 8-12 in Pigott auditorium at 8 p.m., except for May 12, which begins at 2:30 p.m. Cost to attend is \$4 for the general public and \$3 for students and seniors.

The second annual S.U. alumni art exhibit is on display in the Stimson room of the library from May 5-14. The exhibit is open daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The fine arts department has added **clarinet and trumpet lessons to its applied music program.** The clarinet teacher is David Singer and the trumpet instructor is Richard Werner.

The S.U. chorale and chamber singers perform on May 17 at noon and on May 18 at 8 p.m. in Campion chapel.

The Coalition for Human Concern meets every Monday at 3 p.m. in the Campus Ministry office. Social issues discussed include nuclear war, poverty, hunger, unemployment, sexism, and racism. For more information, call Campus Ministry at 626-5900.

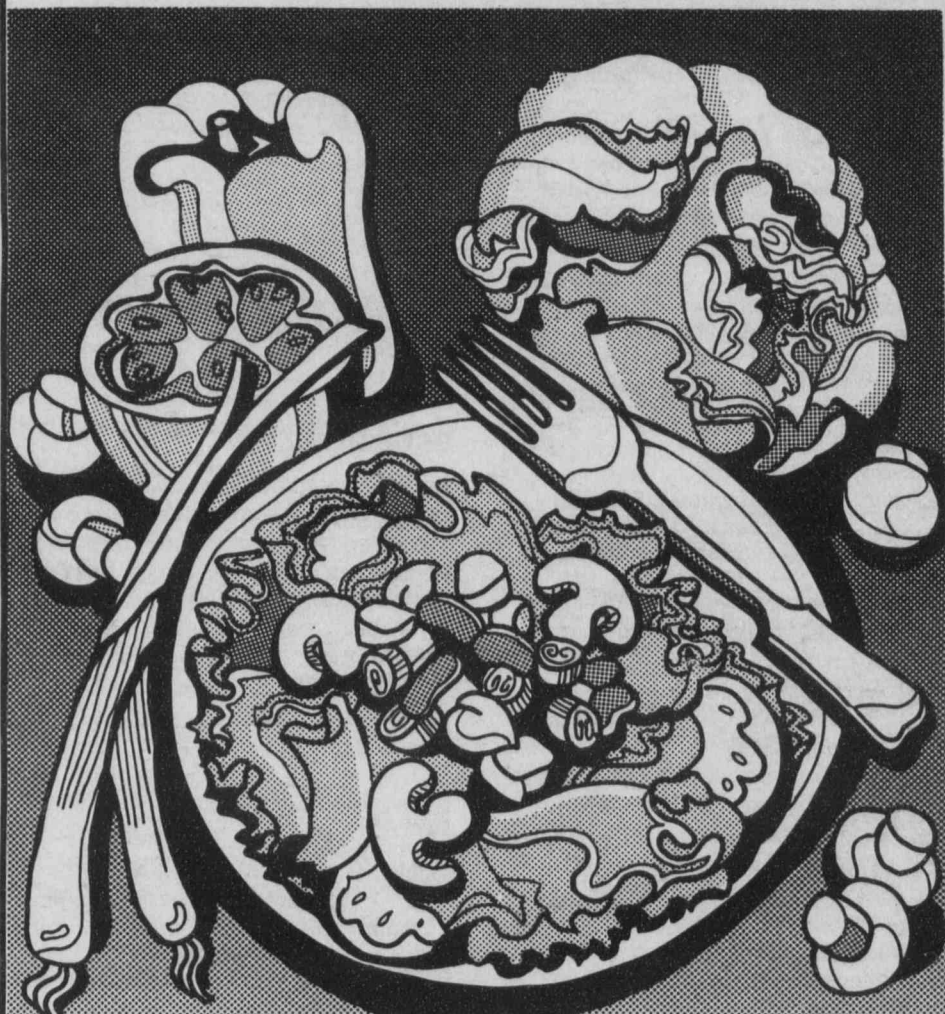
Students interested in work-study or non-work-study clerical positions at Safety and Security Services, should apply in person at the Security office on the south side of the Bookstore.

Students who received an "N" grade spring quarter 1984, must remove that grade by May 1. Obtain an "N" grade removal form from the Registrar's office and submit it to the instructor. The instructor will assign the grade and return the form to the Registrar's office. Confirmation of the grade received will be mailed to the student when the processing is completed.

The last day to withdraw from spring quarter classes with a "W" grade is May 15. Withdrawal forms, with the instructor's and adviser's signatures must be filed at the Registrar's office by 4:30 p.m. Please allow enough time to obtain the necessary signatures before the deadline.

Times for two events on the academic calendar have been changed. **Baccalaureate Mass will be on June 1 in St. James Cathedral at 11 a.m. and the senior reception will be in Campion on the same date from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.** Both activities are scheduled earlier in the day than in previous years.

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